

TALK OF THE CAPITAL

THE SENATE ON THE "ORIGINAL PACKAGE."

IOWA REPUBLICANS ARE AFRAID

That the State Will Veer Over to the Democrats—Matt Davis to Be Confirmed—Judge Stewart's Speech.

WASHINGTON, May 20.—[Special.]—The bill which was under discussion in the senate today, granting to the several states the power to regulate or prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors, is to be pushed through, to the exclusion of everything else.

The bill is designed to meet the emergency in Iowa, caused by the recent decision of the supreme court, restraining that state from interfering with the sale of liquor "in original packages."

It will probably pass the senate tomorrow, and go to the house and be taken up as a party question on Friday or Saturday.

The Iowa republicans have represented to their colleagues in congress that their only hope of retaining political supremacy in the Hawkeye state is to carry favor with the prohibition element. The "antis" have drifted away from them and they are losing ground in the tariff, so that their only salvation lies in fusion with the prohibitionists, a sort of combination of blackleg and puritan. The bill will therefore be passed as a republican measure. Whiskey will again be interdicted and placed under the ban, and be drunk on the sly freely as it is now.

MATT DAVIS WILL BE CONFIRMED.

Senator Colquitt has written a letter to Postmaster-General Wanamaker again protesting against Matt Davis's appointment as postmaster at Athens. He, however, uses about the same argument incorporated in the letter from the citizens of Athens.

Mr. Wanamaker has definitely said the appointment must stand, and has called upon the senate to confirm him. This the senate will probably do the latter part of this week. The committee will report the nomination favorably about Thursday, and the senate will immediately act upon it. Senator Colquitt does not hope to stave it off any longer.

JUDGE STEWART'S SPEECH.

Judge Stewart held up the Georgia end of the line splendidly in today's tariff debate. He made a strong argument against the heavy duty imposed upon cotton ties in the McKinley bill, which increases their price to the former twenty cents per bale. He said the committee was striking at the already oppressed farmer, and that it would injure the negro farmers of the south as much as the whites. The republicans had claimed to be the friends of the negro, and had made pledges to protect his interests, while in this schedule of the bill they were striking a direct blow at the interests of that race. The judge then went on to show the partisanship displayed in the bill, and demonstrated that in nearly every schedule a blow was aimed at the prosperity of the south.

WILL SACRIFICE HIS MANHOOD TO PARTY.

Congressman Ewart, of the Asheville, N. C., district, is one of the few southern republicans who represent a white district. Out of 32,000 voters in his district, there are hardly a thousand blacks. At the opening of the session, Mr. Ewart was bitterly opposed to the passage of a national election law bill.

"I am opposed to the passage of such a bill now," he said yesterday. "Of course it would have no effect in my district, and I have told our leaders that it could not possibly change any of the districts in the south, even where the blacks are in the majority. I know our southern people are not going to let the blacks override them, and I have no word of censure for them in refusing to do so. I hope yet our party will not resolve to pass a bill."

"Then will you vote for it?"

"Well, on account of a bill recently passed in the North Carolina legislature, my constituents think it should pass, and want me to vote for it. The law in North Carolina now will give the democrats an advantage of one, which a federal bill will probably neutralize. If our caucus decides to pass it, of course I shall not desert my party, but yet I hope they will not do so."

ADDING TO THE BURDEN.

The Proposed Increase of Duty on Cotton Ties.

WASHINGTON, May 20.—A conference was ordered on the District of Columbia appropriation bill, and the house went into committee of the whole (Mr. Grosvenor, of Ohio, in the chair) on the tariff bill.

Mr. Henderson, of North Carolina, offered an amendment abolishing the minimum punishment prescribed for violation of the internal revenue laws. Rejected.

Mr. Cortes, of North Carolina, offered an amendment repealing the tobacco tax. Rejected.

Mr. Sayers, of Texas, offered an amendment providing that iron nails should be dutiable at any lower rate than hoop-iron used for any other purpose. The bill proposed to treat cotton-ties precisely as it treated hoop-iron.

Mr. Breckenridge, of Arkansas, argued in favor of the amendment, and protested against the proposed increase of duty on cotton-ties.

Mr. Blanchard, of Louisiana, regarded the bill as a direct blow at the cotton-growing interests of the south. The burden on the cotton producers would be increased nearly \$1,000,000 a year. The life of the cotton-tye was one year, and this duty had to be paid yearly. The life of a steel nail was ten years, and this duty must be paid once in a decade. In 1882, there were but ten cotton-tye manufacturers in the United States, producing \$250,000 worth of ties and employing 250 men. This was too small a product and too small employment to justify an increase in duty on cotton-ties from thirty-five to 104 per cent.

Mr. Stewart, of Georgia, said that the effect of the provision of the bill in regard to cotton-ties would be to bear heavily upon the colored laborer of the south. If the amendments were voted down the colored men of the south would know who their real friends were.

Mr. Hare, of Ohio, argued that the high duty proposed practically amounted to an export tax.

Mr. Bayne, of Pennsylvania, contended that it was the interest of the colored laborer of the south, as well as the interest of every laborer in the land, that such duties should be imposed as would give employment to the people of the United States, not to the people of other countries. There was a capacity in this country to make the cotton-ties which were required.

Mr. Clark, of Alabama, spoke in favor of the amendment, and said that he had been made an earnest appeal against the proposed increase of duty.

Mr. Burrows, of Michigan, said that if the bill passed the cotton-tye industry would be established in this country and the time would not be far distant when ties could be purchased by the southern planter cheaper than they were today. Our money would be kept at home and employment would be given to our labor.

Mr. McKimley could see no reason why hoop-iron used for cotton-ties should be dutiable at any lower rate than hoop-iron used for any other purpose. The bill proposed to treat cotton-ties precisely as it treated hoop-iron.

Mr. Sayers's amendment was rejected—66 to 124.

Mr. Breckenridge (Ark.) moved to fix the duty on cotton-ties at forty-five per cent ad valorem tax.

Mr. McKenna, of California, offered an amendment to the sugar schedule an entire new schedule, and said that his amendment made a reduction on the existing duty on sugar of about thirty-two per cent. It retained the dividing line at thirteen instead of sixteen, and secured to the refiners of this country the refining of a bounty upon sugar between thirty and thirty-two per cent. It was a case of lowering or increasing rates, but it was a case of a change of policy. The pending bill in all particulars, except the sugar schedule, was brave and strong—strong because it was brave. The sugar schedule was timid, time-serving and weak—weak because it was time-serving and timid. In other schedules the bill carried out the republican principle. In the sugar schedule the bill refused to do industry the republican principle, and it might be well for the republicans to pause and consider what they were doing—as to its practical and political effect, if not to its moral effect.

Mr. Cannon opposed Mr. McKenna's amendment and took that gentleman to task for what he called his fallacious, specious and dangerous position.

Mr. Dorsey, of Louisiana, favored the amendment and opposed the bill as being injurious to the interests of the colored laborer of the south.

Mr. Stewart, of Vermont, thought that the benefit of the bounty, if applied to sugar at all, should be extended to maple sugar.

Mr. Wilson, of West Virginia, inquired whether the insertion of the bounty clause would make such a contract as could be enforced in the law by an action against the government by a producer of sugar. He did not believe that a democratic congress would ever make an appropriation to pay the bounty.

Mr. Dorsey, of Louisiana, called attention to the large expenditures of the government, and to the necessity of doing justice to the ex-soldiers, and he doubted the expediency, under the circumstances, of making sugar free and paying a bounty upon its production. He would not give a bounty on corn? Why not give a bounty on honey, and thus protect the little busy bee? [Laughter.] He had offered an amendment to reduce sugar rates to five per cent, but he would not press that, preferring to stand with his friend from California.

Mr. Kerr, of Iowa, believed in a fair protective tariff, but was of the opinion that the American people would never justify the adoption of the bounty system.

Mr. Coleman, of Louisiana, wished sugar stricken from the free list. The shillibillo of his campaign had been protection, and the people of his district had been told that the election of a republican president meant protection to sugar.

Mr. Morrow, of California, made an argument in support of Mr. McKenna's amendment. He asserted that if the pending bill passed as it stands there would be no surplus, and contended that it was plain that the revenue from sugar could not be spared, and should be continued at least to the extent of the proposed amendment to pay pensions and other obligations of the government, and as a measure of just protection to the cane, beet and sorghum industry of the country.

Mr. Bynum opposed the bounty system in toto. In general condemnation of the bill, he said that the difference between a communist and a republican was that the communist wanted to take from the rich to give to the poor, and the latter wanted to take from the poor and give to the rich. [Applause on the democratic side.]

After several other gentlemen had spoken, both for and against the pending amendment, Mr. McKimley closed the discussion with an argument in support of the sugar schedule of the bill. Some gentlemen on the other side said that when the democrats came into the majority they would refuse to make appropriation to pay the bounty. Fearing this, the committee extended the bounty to maple sugar for payment of bounties should be a permanent one.

The McKenna amendment was rejected—113 to 134.—Messrs. McKenna, Morrow, O'Neill, of Pennsylvania, of New York, of Delaware, Bartine, Vandever, Dorsey, Kerr, of Iowa, Coleman and Reburn voting in the affirmative.

Mr. Stewart, of Vermont, offered an amendment extending the bounty to maple sugar. Lost—51 to 95.

BOTH WERE KILLED.

A FRIGHTFUL TRAGEDY IN JESUP.

A FAITHLESS WIFE'S SAD FATE.

T. P. Littlefield, of Jesup, Kills His Wife, and Then Ends the Life of Surveyor McCall, of Ware County.

JESUP, Ga., May 21.—[Special.]—A frightful tragedy has just taken place, resulting in the death of Mrs. T. P. Littlefield, at the hands of her husband, and the mortal wounding of County Surveyor McCall, of Ware County.

M'CALL'S ARRIVAL.

J. M. McCall, county surveyor of Ware county, came to Jesup from Brunswick today about 10 o'clock and stopped at the Littlefield house.

He retired to his room about 10 o'clock tonight. After staying in bed for two hours he came out and went down stairs in his night clothes and asked for Mr. Littlefield, but could not find him.

HE FOUND MRS. LITTLEFIELD.

He then went to Mrs. Littlefield's room door and knocked. She admitted him. Mr. Littlefield was on the front porch watching him, and finding them in a compromising situation, he rushed through the window into the room, and shot his wife just over the left eye, killing her instantly. She never spoke.

FOUR SHOTS FOR M'CALL.

He then shot Mr. McCall four times. One ball struck him in the lip, just under the nose, one in his right side, one in the left shoulder, and one in the small of his back.

Mr. McCall ran from the room where he was shot into the room where Mr. Surrency was asleep, and fell.

DEATH CAME TO HIM, TOO.

Medical aid was summoned at once, and all was done to relieve Mr. McCall that it was possible a physician could do, but he died at 2:20.

The shooting occurred at a few minutes before twelve o'clock. I saw Mr. Littlefield, and he says that he does not regret the killing.

WHO THE PARTIES ARE.

Mr. McCall was about fifty years old, with a large family, having grown children, and the family stands very high in the estimation of the community.

Mr. Littlefield was about the same age. His wife was about forty-five years of age. They came from Massachusetts, and have been living in Jesup for about twenty years.

A BAD REPUTATION.

Mrs. Littlefield has borne a bad reputation for some time as to character. All three had been drinking all day, and were pretty well under the influence of whisky. Mr. Littlefield has the sympathy of the people of Jesup and they don't blame him for the rash act he has committed. Mr. and Mrs. Littlefield have no children or relatives.

LAWYER REYNOLDS DIES.

And Stephen, Who Shot Him, Is Sent to Prison.

NEW YORK, May 20.—Lawyer Clinton G. Reynolds died in the Chambers Street hospital at 3 o'clock this morning. The lawyer died from a pistol-shot wound which he received from a pistol shot on Wall street, a few days ago, at the hands of Alphonse J. Stephani, a Frenchman, when he appeared in the coroner's office, was broken down completely. The news of the death of Lawyer Reynolds was a great shock to him, as the physicians, up to a late hour last night, had at least some hope that the old gentleman would pull through. Mr. McLaughlin presented an affidavit setting forth the facts of the shooting, whereupon Reynolds was recommitted to the city prison without bail. The inquest will be begun Friday, and an autopsy was held this afternoon.

Representative Farmers in Council.

COLUMBIA, S. C., May 20.—[Special.]—A conference of representative farmers, from thirty-one counties in the state, was held today. It met for the purpose of discussing the political situation in the state, and to advise as to the best method of defeating B. R. Tillman, who is now stamping the state as a farmers' republic. The conference decided not to call a nominating convention, and to leave the regular democratic convention. It was a secret session all day, and nothing can be ascertained of its plans.

The American Medical Association.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., May 20.—The American medical association convened in annual session here today, every state and territory in the United States being represented. Rev. W. F. Briggs, chairman of the association, presided. The association was organized on behalf of the state, and Hon. C. P. McCarver, mayor, made the welcoming addresses, after which Dr. E. Moore, of Rochester, N. Y., president of the association, made his address, which was well received. After the transaction of some other unimportant business, and listening to the reading of invitations from pure Meade, the convention adjourned till tomorrow. At the state capital today, the visiting physicians were given a reception.

Removing Garfield's Remains.

CLEVELAND, May 20.—Early this morning when Lakeview cemetery was quite free from visitors, the remains of President Garfield were removed from the temporary resting place, and placed in the final resting place. The coffin in which the remains were originally placed was a heavy one, and the removal was a task of great weight, and eight men were required to carry it to the hearse and into the tomb. The remains of the president were also removed to the monument, which is to be rededicated on Decoration Day.

A Floral Tribute.

GREENVILLE, S. C., May 20.—[Special.]—Conspicuous among the many handsome floral decorations at the opera-house, during the memorial exercises to-night, was a lovely casket of white and pearl roses, on which was a white cross, surrounded by a white dove, with the name "Grady," in large white letters, below it. It was the work of Mrs. White, wife of Capt. W. R. White, of the Exchange Hotel of this city.

Randall's Successor.

PHILADELPHIA, May 20.—A special election was held today in the third congressional district, comprising eight wards of this city, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Samuel J. Randall. Richard Vaux, democrat, was elected practically without opposition, the only other candidate being Hiram DeWalt, who was put in nomination by the prohibitionists.

THE BOLD LIQUOR MEN.

A Novel Scene in the Streets of Topeka, Kansas.

KANSAS CITY, May 20.—A Topeka special says dealing in original packages becoming more and more bold and defiant. Today, six of them hired two carriages. In the rear end of each, three saloon men placed themselves. On opposite seats were placed beer and crouched around them original packages of wine, whisky and brandy. On the seat beside the driver was placed a keg of beer, and on top of it a foaming glass of the beverage. Thus equipped, they drove through

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THE PRESBYTERIANS LET IT ALONE.

And Refer It to the Presbyteries—The Methodist Announce That They Are Still for Prohibition.

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AGAINST CHURCH INTERFERENCE.

The report consisted of papers written by Dr. William Brown, of Florida, chairman of the temperance committee, accompanied by papers from Dr. Hodge, of Princeton, and Dr. Thornwall, of South Carolina, both of whom are now deceased, taking substantially the same view of the question as that advanced by Dr. Brown, who argued against the interference of the church in matters of social government. By conceding the right of the church to legislate on such questions, there was no telling where it would lead to. In fact, it would ultimately resolve itself into church and state despotism, and was, therefore, inimical to individual liberty and the rights of conscience. As to the scriptural interpretation of temperance, it was held to consist in the moderate use of both food and drink. The wines of scripture were of an intoxicating character, but were regarded as blessings in their proper and moderate use. The modern dogma that the Greek and Hebrew translations signifying fermented wines as wines in use was clearly refuted by overwhelming authority, many passages of scripture being cited. The question as to whether the use of and dealing in intoxicating liquors debar from communion in the Presbyterian church was the main point in the papers. Dr. Hodge held that it was a matter of expediency and cited illustrations of that principle in the teachings of the apostles, notably that referring to the Essenes.

FOR NEITHER PROHIBITION NOR LICENSE.

To sum up, the purport of the address and accompanying papers was a recommendation that the church declare neither for prohibition nor for license.

The assembly listened with interest. The conclusion arrived at by the authors of the papers did not seem to meet with full approval. From votes on motion as to the disposal of the report and amendments thereto, it was clearly indicated that the commission were not agreed on the question.

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At the conclusion of the reading, Rev. W. L. Lawrence moved that the report be placed on the docket until the next assembly, and that the report be published and sent to the different presbyteries in order that they might be prepared to discuss it at the session of 1891.

Adopted.

During the discussion it was proposed to print the report which did not recommend total abstinence, and circulate it among the presbyteries.

A COMMISSIONER THEREUPON INQUIRED "Who will pay for the printing?"

Another responded: "The whisky men will pay for it."

Dr. Wilson read a telegram from the assembly at Saratoga in reply to the greeting sent Saturday. It read:

The general assembly, in session at Saratoga Springs, responds cordially to your fraternal message, and invokes upon you grace and peace from the triune God.

AS TO THE TITHE LAWS.

Dr. W. A. Campbell read the report of the committee on society and tithes. The committee presented both a majority and minority report. The former was signed by W. H. Graves, C. W. Huber and C. L. Haguerue, and stated that with regard to overtures asking the assembly to take action on the question of tithes, that they recommended the matter be referred to a special committee to meet in 1891. The minority report was signed by W. A. Campbell and E. N. Macaulay, and asked the present session to attend to the matter.

In case the minority report should be accepted, the committee furnished some figures for the assembly to consider.

Out of seventy-one presbyteries which had been written to and asked for papers of the laws of tithes, sixty-eight had responded. Out of this number, fifty-one had written in favor of the present law, and nine had written in favor of the law of tithes; ten wrote that they did regard it as binding; one was non-committal, and six had no opinion to express.

The committee would recommend that these facts be spread upon the minutes and no further action be taken by the assembly.

Dr. D. O. Davies moved that the minority report be adopted.

This motion was accepted, and W. D. Graves, who had signed the majority report, arose to speak upon it, but not confining himself to the matter under discussion, a storm of objections forced him to retire.

Dr. McPherson moved as a substitute to the motion of Dr. Davies that the majority report be accepted, and that a special committee be appointed to report at the next general assembly.

It was seconded, and Dr. Hill said he favored the minority report, because it would admit of the discussion of the question before this assembly, and that he favored the majority report because it gave more time for the question to be discussed by the people of the different presbyteries.

Dr. Hagar explained as the reason why he would vote for the majority report, that it had not been sufficiently considered by the people. He thought another year of discussion through the newspapers would find the people better able to handle the subject.

Rev. R. H. Fleming appealed to the assembly not to vote for the minority report, so that the newspapers might discuss it.

Dr. Webb made a strong speech, in which he expressed himself as heartily in favor of the law of tithes, and Rev. F. N. Whaley, who followed, echoed his remarks.

Dr. Davies also spoke against the motion in the face of the vote of fifty-one presbyteries against the law that was not binding. It did not seem to him that the assembly would say they were not prepared to discuss the question.

Dr. Shearer said the church had no right to provide for or against tithes laws. There was not an article in the profession of faith on that subject.

Rev. B. Jacobs rose to speak, but a call for the question prevented him speaking, and the vote on the substitute resulted in a tie—65 to 65. The moderator cast the deciding vote in the negative.

Rev. J. D. Thomas moved to re-consider the vote, and after some delay it was carried 39 for 92 against.

The original question was called on the majority report, rejected—70 for 74 against.

The minority report was adopted.

The paper was then read by the chairman of the committee on titles. The committee recommended that the assembly simply enter upon its minutes replies to the question, as sent down to the presbyteries on the subject of titles, which was accepted.

An overture from the presbytery of Abingdon, asking the assembly not to let the general subject of "Giving" and of raising funds for the Lord's work drop at this stage, but they were pleased to make a deliverance as to what are the fundamental principles laid down in the sacred scriptures for the government and guidance of God's people in the giving of their

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Dr. Wilson read a telegram from the assembly at Saratoga in reply to the greeting sent Saturday. It read:

The general assembly, in session at Saratoga Springs, responds cordially to your fraternal message, and invokes upon you grace and peace from the triune God.

AS TO THE TITHE LAWS.

Dr. W. A. Campbell read the report of the committee on society and tithes. The committee presented both a majority and minority report. The former was signed by W. H. Graves, C. W. Huber and C. L. Haguerue, and stated that with regard to overtures asking the assembly to take action on the question of tithes, that they recommended the matter be referred to a special committee to meet in 1891. The minority report was signed by W. A. Campbell and E. N. Macaulay, and asked the present session to attend to the matter.

In case the minority report should be accepted, the committee furnished some figures for the assembly to consider.

Out of seventy-one presbyteries which had been written to and asked for papers of the laws of tithes, sixty-eight had responded. Out of this number, fifty-one had written in favor of the present law, and nine had written in favor of the law of tithes; ten wrote that they did regard it as binding; one was non-committal, and six had no opinion to express.

The committee would recommend that these facts be spread upon the minutes and no further action be taken by the assembly.

Dr. D. O. Davies moved that the minority report be adopted.

This motion was accepted, and W. D. Graves, who had signed the majority report, arose to speak upon it, but not confining himself to the matter under discussion, a storm of objections forced him to retire.

HALL GIVES BOND,

AND HE WILL BE RELEASED FROM JAIL NEXT SUNDAY.

The Time for the Hall Perjury Trial Draws Near—The Great Interest Growing Up in His Coming Trial.

MACON, Ga., May 20.—[Special.]—Judge Speer, a few days ago, agreed to release Hall from jail for ten days on a bond of \$5,000 to enable him to prepare for trial. The bond has been made, and is signed L. A. Hall; as principal, H. A. Hall and W. A. Hall, Jr.

The prisoner will be released from the Chatham county jail on next Sunday. His trial takes place on June 5th.

It is thought the case will occupy the attention of the court for perhaps a week.

A LIBERAL PROPOSITION

To Macoon's City Council by a Well-Known Atlanta Citizen.

MACON, Ga., May 20.—[Special.]—Mr. J. C. McBurney, a well-known citizen of Atlanta, is president of the Ocmulgee Land Improvement company at Macon, which owns six hundred acres of fine land in the suburb to the north of the city, which is suitable for residences or manufacturing sites. This land, at the lowest calculation, is worth \$150,000 in its undeveloped and unimproved state. It has a river front of nearly two miles.

The following interesting communication was submitted to the city council tonight:

To the Honorable Mayor and Council of the City of Macon: Gentlemen: We tender to you (50) fifty acres of land for a park for the city, also two one-acre lots for sites for school-houses, situated in a radiating circle from the city hall, to take in the park and all the company's land included in that circle, to be incorporated in the city of Macon, on the following conditions:

1. That no liquor or beer privileges be ever granted in this territory.
2. That all taxes levied on the part of the city on this land, so incorporated, for the first (10) ten years shall be spent for improvements of streets and sewers in said territory.
3. That the city shall work out a good street to the approach of the park on the land. The said park to be laid out and located by a first-class landscape engineer.
4. The city to grant the privilege of streets for an electric railroad to run to the said park.

MR. ROBERT GEESLIN IS DEAD.

He Had Been Sick for Some Time With Typhoid Fever.

MACON, Ga., May 20.—[Special.]—A well-known young gentleman died at 7:30 o'clock this morning in this city.

He was Mr. R. C. Geeslin, a traveling salesman for A. W. Turner & Co., wholesale tobacco men of this city.

Mr. Geeslin had been sick about six weeks with typhoid malarial fever of a most dangerous type, and for some time his condition has been very critical.

The deceased leaves a wife and two small children. His remains will be carried to Columbus to-morrow for interment.

They will be accompanied by a deputation from the Knights of Pythias, of this city, of which order he was a member.

Mr. Geeslin was well-known throughout the state and had many friends.

He was in business for several years in Dawson and Albany. He was only about thirty-three years of age.

AN IMPORTANT SUIT.

Mr. A. B. Small Wins Heavy Damages From the Georgia Southern.

MACON, Ga., May 20.—[Special.]—The people of Macon are watching with much interest the result of the suit of A. B. Small vs. the Georgia Southern railroad for damages to his property on Fifth street.

The road offered Mr. Small \$5,700 for the property, and it was thought at one time that a trade had been made on this basis, but Mr. Small refused to accept the amount and the matter went into the courts, and a condemnation jury assessed the property at \$6,500. Mr. Small declined to accept these figures and the matter now comes up today before Judge Miller, in Bibb superior court.

Patterson & Hodges represent Mr. Small. Gustin, Guerry & Hall, and Desaw & Bartlett represent defendant.

Fire Underwriters' Association

MACON, Ga., May 20.—[Special.]—The Fire Underwriters' association, of Macon, ranks among the best of the kind in the state. From its membership a number have been promoted to high positions in the profession. The annual meeting of the association was held yesterday afternoon, and the following officers were re-elected for the ensuing year: V. C. C. Conner, president; J. B. Cobb, vice-president; George B. Jewett, secretary and treasurer. Executive committee: Edgar S. Wilson, R. W. Cubbedge, G. C. Conner, St. Clair and Co. confederates; Edgar S. Wilson, J. B. Cobb, E. W. Cubbedge.

A Right of Way Granted.

MACON, Ga., May 20.—[Special.]—The city council tonight granted a right of way to the Metropolitan Street Railway company.

Mayor Price was authorized to carry the bond injunction case to the supreme court.

General Gossip.

MACON, Ga., May 20.—[Special.]—The Second Georgia battalion will parade in Macon on the 29th instant.

A bright and pretty six-month old baby of Mr. Seaborn Brown died this morning in this city.

A number took advantage of the excursion tickets put on sale today for St. Augustine.

The E. S. Jones post grand Army Republic evening social invitation to confederate veterans to attend Memorial Day exercises at Andersonville on the 30th.

W. H. Winter, an Union citizen, would have been tried in the United States court this morning for distilling but he showed up. His bond for \$300 has been forfeited.

There is considerable stir about the Macon and Dublin people here today. It is probable that something will materialize in regard to the road in a very short time. A contract, it is thought, will be presented to the council to be signed.

First Sergeant Fred Stewart, of the Floyd Rifles, was elected to succeed Second Lieutenant Durham Smith, resigned, at a meeting last night.

Second Sergeant J. A. Shirah becomes first sergeant. The promotion is very deserved.

Messrs. J. F. Hanson, of Macon; H. M. Carrer, of Savannah, and E. B. Wales, of Butler, went down to Cordele today on an important business trip.

The drawing of the Veteran's association for the \$100 city of Macon bond and fifty-dollar gold piece will take place at the Hotel Lanier, on Thursday, the 29th instant.

Captain Massenburg, Captain Connor and Major Price will superintend the drawing.

FIVE ARRESTS MADE.

Negroes Who Are Charged with Taking Part in Monday's Fight.

Five of the negroes believed to have had a hand in the cutting and shooting at Monday's negro picnic, near Westview cemetery, have been arrested.

Early yesterday morning Patrolman Tiser, on the Peters street, brought in Ben Mitchell and Will Mitchell.

These two were arrested by Marshal Denham, of West End, and turned over to Patrolman Tiser, to be locked up in the station house for safe-keeping.

Will Mitchell is the negro who shot Joe Elliott. He admitted to the officers that he did the shooting. Elliott is shot in three places, and his wounds are considered dangerous.

Assault with intent to murder is the charge entered on the state docket against the two Mitchell.

Later in the day George Roberts and Charles Horsley were brought in by Patrolman Denham and Robbins.

Roberts is charged with assault to murder and carrying concealed weapons, and Horsley with assault to murder.

The last arrest made was Bud Leonard, who was brought in by Patrolman Tiser and Sergeant Pool.

Assault to murder was entered up against each of them.

Other arrests of negroes supposed to have been participants in the picnic fighting will probably be made today.

So far none of the wounded negroes have died, though the injuries of several are very serious.

MR. LIT BLOODWORTH, who has been spending several days in Savannah and southwest Georgia, is at home again. Mr. Bloodworth is the efficient secretary of the East Atlanta Land company. He is a worker whom Atlanta will be proud to claim some of these days.

FOR THE LEGISLATURE KILLED ON A CROSSING

MR. S. M. TALLAFERRO ANNOUNCED AS A CANDIDATE.

Alliance President Starnes Makes the Announcement—Gossip About Other Possible Candidates.

Here is another candidate for the legislature—Mr. Samuel M. Tallafarro.

The announcement of his candidacy is made by Mr. W. A. Starnes, president of the Fulton County Alliance.

Mr. Tallafarro is a farmer whose home is about six miles from the city on the Jonesboro road.

He is a son of the late Judge E. M. Tallafarro, who once represented Fulton county in the legislature, and is well known here in Atlanta.

PRESIDENT STARNES'S CARD.

The formal announcement of Mr. Tallafarro's candidacy is made in the following card:

The editor from the democratic executive committee has gone forth, the skirmish lines have been opened to advance, and a primary has been called for July, which means that every patriot and lover of his country should buckle on his arms and prepare for the conflict.

In this struggle the farmers propose to take a hand.

At the last regular meeting of Fulton county Farmers' Alliance they unanimously decided to place one man in the field, and run him for the legislature in the coming contest. Out of a number of names that were presented that of S. M. Tallafarro was selected; a substantial farmer, a high-toned Christian gentleman, and one who will come right up to the alliance yardstick.

Mr. Tallafarro was born and reared in Fulton county, is the son of the late Judge E. M. Tallafarro, one of the ablest and most respected citizens of the county. Judge Tallafarro at one time represented Fulton in the legislature. The son inherits many of the noble qualities of his cultured and distinguished father, and comes straight from the plow-handles, is an old vet and a staunch friend to the laboring classes. He will stand solid against all monopolies, combines, trusts and syndicates that seek to trample upon the rights of honest toil. We invite all the labor element of Fulton county to rally to the support of the man who will stand by their interests as firm as the "rock of eternal ages."

Farmers, put on the war paint. We seek to interfere with the rights of no man, or set of men, but stand firm to the principle of "equal rights to all and special privileges to none."

W. A. STARNES, President Fulton County Alliance.

OTHER POSSIBLE CANDIDATES.

The air is full of rumors of other possible candidates.

One gentleman, whose name has been frequently mentioned, is Mr. Hoke Smith.

Yesterday morning, so it is stated, there was a conference in Mr. Smith's office, at which there were present Mr. Dan Hall, Mr. Frank Arnold, Dr. Bob Westmoreland and, perhaps, other gentlemen. The legislative situation was discussed at some length. Last night these gentlemen went to Mr. Smith's house and urged that he become a candidate.

Later, Mr. Smith was asked over the telephone if it was true that he had been asked to stand for the principle of "equal rights to all and special privileges to none."

"It is true," he said, "that several committees have been to me urging that I allow my name to be used, but I have given them no encouragement."

Another name being used is that of Colonel Reuben Arnold. Yesterday morning, Mr. Dan Hall spent some time in circulating a petition addressed to Colonel Arnold, asking that he become a candidate. It is not known whether Colonel Arnold will consent to run.

QUICK JUSTICE.

A Blind Tiger Raided and the Manipulator Fined.

Monday morning, between 5 and 6 o'clock, the police raided a blind tiger on the corner of Peters and Mangum streets.

It was manipulated by Amorous Ryan, under the guise of a restaurant.

The place has been suspected for some time, and, although raided several times, the whereabouts of the liquor supplied to be there could not be located.

The officers were still convinced, however, that Ryan was selling liquor, and yesterday morning early the restaurant was raided again.

They found the liquor, so long wanted by the time.

It was distributed about the restaurant in coffee cans, in which the officers had long before thought of looking for the illicit corn juice.

Ryan was arrested and brought to the station-house, where he was held over night.

And right here some pretty quick work is shown up.

At half past nine o'clock Ryan was tried and found guilty of selling whiskey without license.

Recorder Kontz imposed a fine of one hundred dollars and cost upon Ryan.

Before ten o'clock he had paid his fine and was at liberty.

The mill grinds quickly—sometimes.

THE MASONIC TEMPLE.

Subscriptions Being Paid in by Mr. Parkhurst and Captain English.

The Masonic Temple company is still on a regular boom.

Payments on subscriptions are coming in at a rapid rate to Mr. W. F. Parkhurst and Captain J. W. English, treasurers of the company.

It is the desire of the company to erect such a building as will be a credit to the city and to the state, and the executive committee will meet today, at noon, in Mr. Hoke Smith's office to discuss the details of the work.

Ten thousand dollars more will be required to build such a structure as the company desire, and a large number of leading Masons of the city are very desirous of keeping the lot intact, so that they may have plenty of room for the magnificent building contemplated in the plans.

The town has not been thoroughly canvassed yet, and the promoters of this great enterprise are confident of raising the necessary amount.

AN ATLANTIAN INVITED

To Act as Marshal to General Cooke at the Lee University.

Atlanta will have one of the marshals of the day at the Lee state unveiling. That is Major Joseph Van Holt Nash.

A few days ago, Major Nash received the following note:

RICHMOND, Va., May 18, 1890.—Dear General: To accept the invitation affords me both pride and pleasure. Living so far away from all of the friends of my younger days, and my comrades in war of the rank, field and staff, you may imagine how cheering is the prospect afforded of meeting once more many of them who still hang on to life. With sentiments of high regard, I am, yours respectfully,

JOSEPH VAN HOLT NASH.

To General John R. Cooke, Richmond, Va.

THE STATE GEOLOGISTS.

Prof. E. T. Whitley, of Newnan, and Mr. C. C. Anderson, of Hawkinsville.

The governor and advisory board elected yesterday the two assistant state geologists. The lucky applicants are Prof. E. T. Whitley, of Newnan, and Mr. C. C. Anderson, a civil engineer, of Hawkinsville.

Both are recognized as efficient and valuable men for the position.

There were a number of applications, several of them coming from outside the state.

Home talent was preferred.

The appointments take effect on the 1st of July.

A Switch Engine Knocks a Man

Hundred Feet—A Shocking Tragedy—An Inquest Held.

Rufus Johnson, a nineteen year old young white man, was killed yesterday by a Georgia Pacific switch engine.

The tragedy occurred near the Bellwood crossing, shortly before 12 o'clock.

A number of people witnessed the accident, which was a shocking one.

Johnson lives out in the country, near the Chattahoochee river.

For some time he has been engaged in hauling sand to be used in a Marietta street building. He was on his way to Proctor's creek for a load of sand when he was killed.

He had hauled several loads during the morning, crossing the road where he was struck by the engine each time.

As Johnson approached the crossing, where a half dozen or more tracks and switches are laid side by side, he kept his eye on a switch-engine which was coming toward him from the direction of the city.

Close to the crossing there is a sharp curve in the road-bed. This prevented Johnson from seeing a second switch-engine which was approaching from an opposite direction from that which he was watching.

The curve also hid the man and his team from the view of the engineer on the train which was approaching in Johnson's rear.

Johnson measured the pace of his mules so as to clear the tracks early before the engine he was watching reached the crossing.

Before his wagon cleared the tracks the Georgia Pacific engine came rushing round the curve, and before Johnson had time to more than turn his head at the noise of the thundering train, it was upon him.

The engine crashed into the wagon, and striking Johnson knocked him about a hundred feet in front and a little to one side of the tracks.

He was dead when jerked up by bystanders who witnessed the accident, but were powerless to warn the man of his danger.

The engine passed by the spot where the tragedy occurred, a distance of nearly seven hundred feet before it could be brought to a standstill.

Several who saw the accident say that the engine was running at the rate of at least thirty miles an hour. Witnesses swore to this rate of speed before the coroner's inquest held yesterday afternoon.

Johnson's remains were brought to the city and placed for burial at Swift's undertaking establishment.

During the afternoon the body was taken to the home of the dead young man about six miles from the city, on Mayson and Turner's ferry road.

The funeral will occur this morning at 11 o'clock.

While the body was lying at Swift's, Coroner Avery empaneled a jury, and after the injuries were viewed, the jury went to the court-house, where an investigation as to the liability of the railroad was begun.

Evidence was adduced, showing the facts as stated, and relating to the excessive speed of the engine at the time of the accident.

The investigation was not concluded when the inquest adjourned until today.

Colonel George W. Adair was conducting an auction sale near the scene of the killing. He said yesterday afternoon that the effect of the tragedy was so shocking upon his crowd that it broke up the sale.

STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

They Meet at Eleven O'clock in Atlanta this Morning.

The state executive committee meets in Atlanta this morning at 11 o'clock.

Hon. R. L. Berner, of Forsyth, is chairman.

He arrived in the city yesterday. He says the call was issued to take action concerning the gubernatorial convention.

Below is given a list of the committee:

From the State at-Large: F. G. DuBignon, Chatham; J. M. Terrell, Meriwether; D. B. Hamilton, Floyd; H. H. Cabiness, Fulton.

First District—G. A. Mercer, Chatham; G. J. Holton, Appling.

Second District—W. A. Harris, Wilcox; W. C. Worrell, Randolph.

Third District—F. Watson, Lee; J. McKee, Montgomery.

Fourth District—C. A. Reed, Muscogee; R. F. Freeman, Cobb.

Fifth District—B. S. Walker, Walton; W. F. Patis, DeKalb.

Sixth District—R. V. Hardeeman, Jones; Mr. Hunt, of Pike, the other member, dead.

Seventh District—J. O. Waddell, Polk; S. A. Anderson, Cobb.

Eighth District—Ham McWhorter, Oglethorpe; Calvin George, Morgan.

Ninth District—J. E. Redwine, Hall; L. J. Alfred, Pickens.

Tenth District—J. E. Strother, Lincoln; W. L. Phillips, Jefferson.

ATLANTA IN BRIEF.

The United Underwriters' Insurance company, of Atlanta, paid its taxes yesterday in the controller's office, \$127.88.

A queer thing: the rivalry of railroads is leading to these summer excursions to Florida. In the East Tennessee office alone yesterday twenty-seven tickets were sold to Florida.

One of the nearest and most servicable railroad souvenirs ever seen here, is a new one by the Erie route—a two-bladed pea-knife. It is sent only to the ticket agents, with the name of each printed under the transparent handle. The beauty about it is that the name of the owner can't be taken out without breaking the knife to pieces, and the knife can't be stolen—safely.

Mr. J. E. Lockwood, of the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis, and Mr. Henry Ellis, of the same road, and Mr. Sam Hardwick, of the Georgia Pacific, are spending a few days at Salt Springs.

Mr. E. A. Whitehead, general freight agent of the Central, was here yesterday.

Mr. G. M. Fleimister, East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia ticket agent at Selma, is in Atlanta.

Where Is "Capitol View"?

It is the high, level hill, southwest of Atlanta, on the Dunwoody line, and the place where we sell the beautiful residence lots next Friday, May 23d, at 3 p. m., and you are invited. Samuel W. Goode & Co.

The New Fast Line to Chicago.

The extension of the Monon route via Burgin, Ky., and Champaign, opens a short cut to Chicago and the northwest through Louisville and the entire blue grass region. Finest equipment of Pullman vestibule buffet sleepers and chair cars. Inquire of your ticket agent. mch-17

Money Made by Buying

your note paper by the pound from John M. Miller 31 Marietta street. dtf

New Style Note Paper.

Real Irish linen note paper put up in pound packages, ruled or unruled, with envelopes to match. It will save you money. Sold by John M. Miller, 31 Marietta street. dtf

Southern Home

Building and Loan Association, 321-2 S. Broad street. Call and get pamphlet giving full information. dtf

A Novelty.

Irish linen note paper sold by the pound, with envelopes to match at John M. Miller's, 31 Marietta street. dtf

Beautiful Complexions.

Deobonair Cream Balm has no equal as a beautifier. Removes tan, freckles, pimples, etc., and imparts a beautiful appearance. For sale by Miss Hetzel, 70 Whitehall street. tu, wed, fri

W. F. Parkhurst.

Building, paving, sewer and hollow, pressed and fancy brick, brick window facings, etc., car load lots. 27 1/2 Whitehall st. may15-dtf

Ed. L. Grant.

Sign Painter, 53 Peachtree, phone 604. Signs and banners made and shipped anywhere. Glass, board and wall advertising signs. ap-17

CHRISTOPHER CLARKE.

He Is Found Guilty of Conspiracy by the Federal Court.

He was guilty.

At least it appeared so to the jury who tried Christopher Clarke for conspiracy yesterday.

The case was taken up when the court convened yesterday morning at the point it was left the evening before.

The defense put several witnesses on the stand, and so did the other side.

The speeches of both Mr. Quillian for Clarke and Assistant District Attorney E. A. Angier were forcible and able. The jury went to their room at 2:30 p. m., and were out only a few minutes before returning with a verdict of guilty.

The sentence was six months in the Columbus, Ohio, penitentiary, and a fine of \$500.

The Blackwell case, which is a twin case with that of Clarke, will engage the attention of the court today, when it convenes again at 10 o'clock.

There is still another of these conspiracy cases to follow, but owing to the difficulty in arresting the guilty one it may not be tried at this term of the court. There are but few more cases to be tried before the court will adjourn until October.

WHO ARE GOING?

The following call explains itself:

HEADQUARTERS, Atlanta, Ga., Confederate Survivors' Association of Georgia, May 17, 1890.—All Confederate veteran associations in the state are requested to notify General J. B. Gordon, command-in-chief, Atlanta, Ga., of the way they propose to send delegates to the unveiling of General Lee's monument on the 29th of May. State number of delegates.

Hon. H. H. Holaday, Adjutant General.

All papers friendly are requested to copy.

Races at Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN, May 20.—First race, five furlongs, Civil Service won, Blue Rock second, Chieftain third. Time, 1:04 1/2.

Second race, six furlongs, Sorrento won, Phelaner second, Carnegie third. Time, 1:13 1/2.

Third race, five furlongs, Correction won, Lima second, Bonetta third. Time, 1:08 1/2.

Fourth race, mile and a sixteenth, Erie won, Castaway II. second. Time, 1:32 1/2.

Fifth race, mile and a sixteenth, Union won, Servitor second, Woodcuter third. Time, 1:07.

Sixth race, mile and a sixteenth, Golden Reel won, Eleve second, Kemend and Lotion a dead heat for third. Time, 1:15.

Louisville Races.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 20.—First race, mile and one hundred yards, Castaway won, Clamor second, Mary H. third. Time, 1:58 1/2.

Second race, one mile, Brookfolk won handily, Seagrass second, Moorefield third. Time, 1:40 1/2.

Third race, one and one-eighth miles, Glocker won, Ja. second, Hypocrite third. Time, 2:24 1/2.

Fourth race, one mile, Jake Miller won, Silver King second, Ell third. Time, 1:49.

For Sale—Miscellaneous.

PIANOS FOR SALE—ONE MAGNIFICENT upright, grand, two lights, for sale; all Knabe make. 143 Peachtree st. wed sun tf

HAVE FOR SALE—EMPTY BARRELS AND cases. Call at Harry S. Schlesinger, 23 East Alabama street. dtf

SPECIAL—WE OFFER STRICTLY CHOICE Tennessee butter in original packages at 16c per pound at No. 17 S. Broad st. may15-4tf

TYPEWRITER SUPPLIES—NOTE OUR REDUCED prices on type-writer ribbons, Remington, \$9 per dozen; calligraph, \$1.50 per dozen. Best quality. Will not dry out. Headquarters for all the best and every supplies of every description. Great bargains in second-hand type-writers of all makes. New machines at manufacturers' prices. Missouri Type-writer Exchange, No. 613 Pine St. St. Louis, Mo. may15-4tf

For Sale—Horses, Carriages, Etc.

FOR SALE—THE PRETTIEST BLACK PONY in the city; has excellent qualities; suitable for a lady. Address B. M., Constitution office. dtf

Machinery for Sale.

BOILER—16 SECOND HAND BOILERS AND Engines at bargain. Casey Bros., Chattanooga. Mch 22 dtf

FOR SALE.

First-class 20-ton passenger locomotive, with Westinghouse air brakes.

First-class 20-ton passenger locomotive, with Westinghouse air brakes.

Apply for particulars to McDONOUGH & CO., Savannah, Ga. may15-4tf

PERSONAL.

HAVE RESIDENCE: HEALTH RESTORED; office for present in my home, 33 Forsyth street, Chicago, 25 years successful practice. Address: no publicity; special facilities. dtf

Money to Loan.

C. P. N. BARKER NEGOTIATES REAL ESTATE at low rates. Room 22, Traders' bank building.

MONEY TO LOAN—SOUTHERN HOME Building and Loan Association, over Neal's new bank. Call for pamphlet.

MONEY TO LEND AT LOWEST RATES ON city or farm lands in adjoining counties, long or short time or by installment to suit borrower. Money here, so no delay. S. Barnett, 151 S. Broad street. dtf

Business Chances.

FOR SALE—HALF INTEREST IN AN INCORPORATED, good-paying business; rare opportunity for \$1,200. Call upon J. A. Alexander at address, "MANUFACTURER," 177 Alexander st. dtf

RARE CHANCE—COME QUICK! MUST BE AGRICULTURE, 20 fine horses at a stable consisting of the finest teams, gentlemen's fancy roadsters, business and family horses. 79 S. Forsyth street, Atlanta, Ga. J. H. Jordan. may15-10t

Huza Truck Factory.

HAS REMOVED TO 36 SOUTH PRYOR ST. in new building, opposite the old Huza building, and have them repaired, at 96 South Pryor street, in Surgical Institute building.

HAVE YOUR TRUNKS REPAIRED AND COVERED at South Pryor street, in Surgical Institute building.

HAVE YOUR SAMPLE CASES AND TRUNKS removed to suit you at Huza's, 96 South Pryor street, in Surgical Institute building. ap-17-4tm top col

FOR RENT—HOUSES, Cottages, Etc.

FOR RENT—NEW FURNISHED RESIDENCE, only four blocks from Kimball house; gas and water. To an approved tenant rent low. W. W. Seaborn, 221 Peachtree st. dtf

FOR RENT—ONE OF THE VERY BEST locations in the city for a drug store, corner Edgewood and Butler st. A large and profitable business. Henry R. Powers, No. 20 Peachtree st. dtf

FOR RENT—DESIRED 7-ROOM HOUSE, 35 West Baker street; gas and water. Apply at residence. dtf

FOR RENT—LEASE AND FURNITURE OF Commercial Hotel, Athens, Ga., from July 1, 1890, to August 9, 1891. Hotel contains 82 rooms, well furnished, billiard parlor attached. For particulars address Commercial Hotel, Athens, Ga. May 18-dtf

FOR RENT—THE OLD CAPITOL BUILDING, corner of South Pryor street, in Surgical Institute building. Persons wishing offices or storerooms, in the most convenient and central part of the city, should apply at once. J. D. Collins, 44 Marietta street. may15-4tf

For Rent by J. Henry Smith, No. 67 Whitehall st., Telephone No. 435.

STORE—4-ROOM RESIDENCE COM. bined; good place; very nice 4-room cottage, 15 side; very nice 6-room cottage, south side; nice 4-room cottage, West End; nice 6-room cottage, garden and large lot, fine location, West End; superior brick store and basement, very close to the center.

Wanted—Real Estate.

WANTED—AT ONCE FOR A CASH CASH 5, 10 or 15 acres within 5 to 7 miles from city with dwelling and orchard. Ware & Owens, 31 Marietta street. sat sun tf

YOU WILL LOSE MONEY IF YOU FAIL TO attend the auction sale of Krone & Welch of forty-two beautiful grove lots at Grant park, Tuesday, May 20, at 3 p. m. Call and get plans. May 15-dtf

LOST—ON YESTERDAY, CHATELAIN watch-chain, gold ball attached; suitable reward for return to this office. dtf

Ladies' Column.

NEATHES CLEANED, OILED AND DYED; also kids gloves cleaned. Phillips, 144 Whitehall street. sat, wed, fri



Three little maids from school are we, Free from pains of all description! But once we were sick as sick could be— Cured by the "Favorite Prescription."

A standard remedy for the peculiar ills incident to that critical period in a girl's life when she is just entering upon her "teens," is found in Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. Young ladies' boarding-schools have sent their pupils home rosy-cheeked, romping lasses, like the three beautiful maidens in the above illustration, when they have resorted to the use of "Favorite Prescription" for building up and regulating the systems of those delicate, pale, sickly girls, just approaching puberty, who need a generous, supporting tonic and a quieting, strengthening nerve—free from alcohol and injurious drugs. Whether in boarding-schools or homes, it is guaranteed to correct all those delicate derangements and weaknesses incident to females.

WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Manufacturers, 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

DR. PIERCE'S PELLETS: PURELY VEGETABLE AND PERFECTLY HARMLESS.

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ATLANTA, GA., MAY 21, 1890.

About the South.

We frequently observe a disposition on the part of some of our northern contemporaries to discuss in a candid way the relations, bearings and status of what is called the southern question; but when the disposition is put to the test, it proves to be a feeble one. Confront a northern republican editor with facts and arguments that his theories do not fit, and he is more than apt to take refuge in the unreasonableness and unreasoning suggestions of partisan politics.

Here is the Boston Advertiser, for instance, which seems quite willing to engage in a comparatively fair discussion of the matter from a republican standpoint. "Don't be of the north," says the Advertiser, "to some extent misjudgment and perhaps misjudgment the south, but our misunderstanding and misjudgment are the result of our recognition of undisputed facts." Our contemporary then goes on to mention the recent South Carolina outrage; the declaration of orators in aid of congress that the south must be preserved to the democratic party at whatever cost; and the charges of partisanship and a desire to control in the interests of republicanism with which the northern demand for an honest ballot and a fair count is met.

Now, there can be no doubt that there is a flavor of partisanship in the mind that cannot survey the southern question—as it is called—from both a northern and a southern point of view, especially when that mind is an editorial mind given over to instruction and to the business of general exegesis. In what the Advertiser says about the Lexington affair, the intimation is plain that such occurrences have the sympathy of the southern people, and that they are in a measure representative. It will be time enough for criticism to proceed on this line when the north sets the south an example by so thoroughly controlling its criminals that they will not be permitted to commit crime.

We can imagine no political animus in connection with the Lexington outrage, but there are some other things we can imagine, and if the editor of the Advertiser will be so condescending as to go behind the door with us, figuratively speaking, we shall take pleasure in dropping in his ears a few grains of information from inside the lines, so to speak. In the first place, did the idea never occur to our contemporary that the least important phase of the southern question is not that which pertains to politics? We suspect not. At the north, to be sure, the whole question is regarded from a purely political standpoint. The republicans desire to utilize the negro vote for their own purposes, and when he stays away from the polls on account of disorganization of the republican party, or for other reasons, they begin to kick up a row in congress or elsewhere. The southern people, however, take a more serious view of the matter. They regard the question as so far above and beyond the ordinary party politics of the day that they are willing to surrender their own political views and differences so as to face the situation as a united and a harmonious body.

We should think that this fact, instead of inciting sectional controversy and partisan slanging-whanging, would arouse serious and instructive discussion. It is a fact that is interesting from every point of view. Returning to the Lexington affair, has our contemporary ever considered such outbreaks from a philosophical point of view? The affair is only one of many lynchings that have had the same origin and excuse. That the law should not be permitted to take its certain course in these cases is due to the unreasoning prejudice of lawless persons who do not represent the law-abiding communities which are the sites of these deeds of violence. But what is the origin of the unreasoning prejudice which is at the bottom of the lawlessness? Does it grow out of slavery? Most assuredly not. There was nothing whatever in the institution of slavery calculated to arouse prejudice against the negroes. On the contrary, every feature of that institution is hallowed by memories of affection, faithfulness, kindness and consideration. May we suggest to the editor of the Advertiser that the prejudice which has its culmination in outrages on the negroes by unreasoning whites, and in invitations to collisions on the part of foolish and ignorant negroes, grows naturally out of the attitude of the republican party toward the south since the war? May we not intimate that the outside political pressure that has been brought to bear on the race question in the south is the potent cause of the mutual prejudice that exists between the whites and blacks?

The great difficulty is that the political pressure to which we allude is partisan in its nature and therefore irritating—that it proceeds in ignorance and is therefore dangerous. The race question cannot be solved hastily, nor can it be solved through the medium of partisanship or party politics. We trust the Advertiser will think of these things.

A Railway Around the World.
They may call Keely a crank and enthusiast, as he dreams and prates of unknown and mysterious forces which are to revolutionize the world of science, but ex-Governor William Gilpin, of Colorado, has wilder fancies than Keely ever had and believes in them just as firmly.

While nothing astonishes in this electric age, and the wonder of men is not easily excited, the proposition of this ex-governor of Colorado, which is nothing more nor less than to build a world's railway, is likely to startle the people, or, at least, set them to thinking.

A western exchange treats this proposition quite seriously and is not disposed to dispute the arguments which ex-Governor

Gilpin makes in defense of his scheme. He calls attention to the fact that America "is a fallow continent, capable of sustaining half a billion people in happiness and plenty," and holds that it is the mission of the United States to be the distributor of food to both Europe and Asia. He contends that the time is near when all the ships engaged in the commerce of the world will be unequal to the task of supplying its needs. "Then," he says, "will come the necessity for more rapid transportation."

And here his scheme develops in what he calls "a cosmopolitan railway" which shall girdle the earth. We gather from an article on the subject the following outline of the great scheme: The first link in the chain is "the Transcontinental road of the United States." Starting from the western terminus of that, the Cosmopolitan road shall extend northward through Alaska, skirting the base of the Rocky mountains, where are plateaus that will render the building easy.

Then will come Behring's strait. It is forty-eight miles wide. About midway of the strait is the island of Diomedea, a large, long island. This would be the central point of the road, and a track of twenty miles each side of it would finish the work. There are no icebergs in Behring's strait, because of the warm Pacific coast stream which flows northward through it. Once across the strait, which is a shallow water with hard sand bottom, offering no insuperable engineering difficulties, the road would connect with the Russian railway through Siberia, connecting again with western and southern roads through Asia, Europe and Africa, and the work would be done.

Mr. Gilpin, who is in no way related to the celebrated John Gilpin, who once made a famous ride through his native town, has had some experience in railroad-building, and he thinks this world's railway scheme entirely feasible. How nice it would be, when the road is completed, for the Keely motor to make the first trip over it!

Shuffling and Evading.

It was our unpleasant duty the other day to call attention to a contemptible piece of theft indulged in by the Savannah News. The only reply that the News can make—the only explanation it can offer—is the very lame one of "you're another."

By way of strengthening this retort, the News prints a piece of news from Fernandina giving the details of a social episode in that town. The article appeared in the News, as it claims (though we never saw it there), on the 25th of April and in THE CONSTITUTION of the 28th. It also appeared in the New York Herald and other papers.

The difficulty with the News is that it is trying to evade the real charge we made against it. What it takes from the news columns of THE CONSTITUTION it is welcome to. The feat it performed and in the performance of which we pinned it down, was outside the limits of ordinary newspaper appropriation. To have appropriated the Plunkett letter from the columns of THE CONSTITUTION, retaining the name of the writer, would not have been an objectionable proceeding. We should have regarded it as in the nature of a deserved compliment to a contributor whose work is beginning to attract attention.

But in this instance, the News destroyed the individuality of the writer and ignored every suggestion of honesty and fair dealing. We exposed its performance, not because it failed to give THE CONSTITUTION credit, but because it suppressed, without reason or excuse, the credit that was due to the writer of the article.

As we expected, the explanation of the News is a shuffling evasion of the whole matter, and its defense is as contemptible as the original offense.

The Bucket-Shops.

The spirit of speculation seems to be abroad in the land and its evil effect is felt in all legitimate lines of business.

A leading merchant of this city said to us yesterday that nine-tenths of the failures that occurred in this state were the result of speculation in futures. If the record of losses on futures in Georgia for twelve months could be ascertained it would open the eyes of our people. It has become a species of gambling as bad as the worst. It so infringes on legitimate trade that exchanges have been compelled to take hold of the matter and break up the bucket-shops throughout the country. This kind of speculation has become so fashionable that it is one of the evils of the day. No one wishes to hamper legitimate trade, but when it comes to gambling it is time some interference was made in the matter. The pitfalls for men that were once so much in vogue in our city are being supplanted by men who will take orders for foreign companies worse than the weakest we had in our palmist days of bucket-shop prominence. They are sapping the foundations of their patrons and the sooner it is known the better for their victims. A great many men want to get rich so fast that they cannot wait for the legitimate channels of trade. They jump at every opportunity that offers without exercising judgment or sense and when they fail they blame their luck.

The evil of the present day is the passion for speculation. What shall be done to prevent it?

Our Greatest City.

It is now some two years since we called attention in these columns to the proposed consolidation of New York and her suburbs. The scheme is no longer regarded as visionary. Steps have been taken to make it one of the facts of the near future. The legislature has passed an act creating a commission to inquire into the expediency of consolidating the various municipalities occupying the islands in the harbor of New York. Under this act Governor Hill has appointed six commissioners for the cities of New York and Brooklyn, and the counties of Westchester, Queens, Kings and Richmond will shortly appoint commissioners.

The consolidated New York of the future will consist of the city, Brooklyn, Long Island City, Astoria, Bay Ridge, the greater part of Westchester county, and all the islands in the waters surrounding New York. It will extend from and include Yonkers on the north, and include Staten Island on the south. Within the limits of this great city will be about 4,000,000 people. This will make a metropolis nearly as large as London and several hundred thousand larger than Paris. This estimate is for today. But there are men now living who will see it swelled, perhaps, to a city of 10,000,000 people.

The future consolidated metropolis will find itself forced to deal with some mighty

problems. Rapid transit must be provided for the districts separated by natural water courses, and a monster system of sewerage will have to be constructed. First, the bridges will have to be looked after. Twenty-two new bridges must be built to make transit as satisfactory as it is in London, and thirty if New York would equal Paris. Then the matters of police, sanitary regulations, electric wires, water supply, etc., will assume immense proportions.

If this magnificent project is to be carried out, New York should be made practically a free city, making her own laws, and entirely exempt from the legislative experiments of the politicians sent to the legislature from remote and unfriendly sections of the state. One thing is certain—the consolidation will make New York in another half century the metropolis of the world!

All for the Children.

A correspondent of the Lumpkin Independent says that "THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION has managed everything that it ever tackled, and now it wants to manage an elephant—and it can."

It is a neat little tribute as it stands, and it is a pity to spoil it; but in this elephant business THE CONSTITUTION is merely acting as the agent and special counsel of the youngsters of Atlanta. The boys and girls are raising the fund with the energy that is part of an Atlanta equipment, and when they get the elephant they will find a competent manager for it.

It is a pretty big undertaking, but, then, an elephant is a big thing. Such an addition to the little zoo, at Grant park, will add greatly to the attractions of that charming resort, and will be interesting to old and young alike.

No; THE CONSTITUTION is not taking any special credit to itself on account of the elephant movement, but it is here to make the youngsters happy, for one thing, and to help them carry out their plans.

Meanwhile, let the procession move. The elephant will be here after awhile.

The Keely Motor Secret.

The alleged mysterious force discovered by Keely, the Philadelphia inventor, has been experimented with in a quiet way for many years, but the secret has been so well guarded that very little was definitely known about it.

Recently Mr. Keely, in an interview with a New York World reporter, explained the whole business. The inventor gave away his secret in these words:

There is a triple sympathetic order of vibration diverting the positive and negative currents to one general polarized center; this rotary action is continuous when sympathetically associated with the human brain.

When a man talks in this frank and simple style, and makes a complicated affair clear enough to be understood by the average school-boy, we cannot help feeling confidence in him. After this nobody will any longer suspect the Keely motor of being a fraud. It is a big thing.

The republicans say that if the farmers want sulphuric acid in their fertilizers they must pay a higher price for it.

FOLLOWING the example of Iowa, the grand old republican state of Kansas is going into the original package business.

It is wonderful how quiet Mr. Harrison keeps about the Quay matter. Perhaps, however, he is preparing a card for publication.

BAVNE, of Pennsylvania, took water as if he were used to it.

THE neighbors of Senator Daves are pestering him a great deal with objections to the McKinley tariff bill. Mr. Daves is too old to be bothered.

QUAY will order the administration to disband before he will consent to sue the New York World for libel.

MR. HARRISON's son says that his pa will sign any satisfactory silver bill. That is true. The republicans have got themselves in a hole where they are compelled to make an effort to curry the favor of the state. Although they denounce the silver and are still in favor of its demonetization, they will readily vote for free coinage, and Mr. Harrison will sign the bill.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

Will you answer the census questions, or run the risk of being prosecuted and fined?

THE NEW YORK WORLD casually alludes to the Louisiana lottery as "the Louisiana Larceny company."

A GENERAL strike of negroes in Jamaica has left the banana crop without pickers, and the fruit is rotting on the ground.

BISMARCK says that he is too young to be laid on the shelf. He is only seventy, and takes such a lively interest in political affairs that he cannot keep still.

EVEN WHERE DRUNKENNESS is regarded with the greatest horror, people will joke about it. In the prohibition states an intoxicated man is now spoken of as a fellow who is taking an "original package."

VON MOLTKE, the greatest soldier in Europe, says that the long-predicted war is bound to come. He thinks that it will be a war of the masses against the classes. If such a war comes, it will be short, cruel and bloody.

A PITTSBURGH firm of contractors has just put a force of 100 negro laborers to work to take the place of the Italian heretofore employed. It is said that other contractors will follow, and send for southern negroes in preference to employing cheap foreign labor.

THE NEW YORK SUN thinks that a general agreement upon the part of citizens not to answer important census questions concerning financial affairs, diseases, etc., would be the best way of resisting. As to the law on the subject it says: "Section 2,191 of the revised statutes, being part of the general census law of 1880, under which the census of 1880, 1890 and 1870 were taken, provided a penalty of \$30 for refusal to answer either of the inquiries authorized by law. But the fine had to be paid and recovered in a civil action by the assistant United States marshal in the district."

The law of 1879, and again the present law of 1880, provided a penalty "not exceeding \$100" for refusal to answer or of wilful failure or refusal to respond to the enumerator's interrogatories. The present law also provides that the penalty may be enforced "by indictment or appropriate action in any court (United States courts) of competent jurisdiction."

The present law was worked through the house by the late Samuel S. Cox at a session when hardly more than a score of members were present. At the last division previous to passage the vote was, yes, 8; no, 9. The point of no quorum was not raised, because Mr. Cox personally pleaded with members not to break down the bill by stopping proceedings. In discussing the matter of penalties in the case of officers of corporations refusing to answer Mr. Cox said: "We have simply followed the provisions of the previous law. These have never been any prosecution under it, and is not likely to be."

ECHOES OF GEORGIA LIFE.

Editor Owens, of the Rochelle Solid South, is making his paper better and brighter with each issue.

Editor Farlow, of the Madisonian, announces that he is ready to accept for cash sub-

scribers and all the picnic invitations that may come to hand.

It is an open secret that the country editor discovered perpetual motion long ago.

Editor Graves, of the Tribune, of Rome, would like to see every newspaper have a theological department. This gives ground for the belief that he is going into the ministry.

Editor Hanlon, of the Quitsman Press, will not run for the legislature this season. He believes in taking life easy, and does not overheat himself by running for anything.

Editor Elam Christian, of the Douglasville News South, certainly gets out one of the neatest newspapers in the state. Typographically, it is a little beauty.

A Georgia editor announces that he will run a farm in connection with his newspaper. A man who can manage a farm and a newspaper, would be a valuable asset to the state.

"The world is growing better," writes a Georgia editor. "A man who has owned seven dollars for seven years, came in yesterday and settled at the rate of fifteen cents on the dollar. A man out west has ordered fifty back numbers of the paper at five cents each, and the town council has remitted our last year's tax. It is not a bad world, after all."

SOME PEOPLE YOU MEET.

Mr. LeRoy J. Ellis, who, as assistant general passenger agent, looks out for the interests of the East Tennessee system in New York, spent yesterday with Atlanta friends. He ran down to his old home to spend a short time with his mother and sister, and last night returned to New York.

There is no young man known to railroad circles of the south who is more highly thought of by his superiors—and, indeed, by all who know him—than Mr. Ellis. Atlanta is his home, and though he is now permanently located in the great metropolis, Atlanta claims him. Here he spent his early years, and here he showed his great worth as a railroad man. As assistant general passenger agent in charge of Georgia, he made a splendid record, and when ill health made Sam Hardwick come back south, Mr. Ellis was promptly chosen to the New York position. He has taken a prominent place among railroad men there, and has made very many friends and admirers. Everybody who knows him here wishes him a continuation of the success that has been his since entering his new field.

Some of the local railroad men were discussing the amount of work they have to do, yesterday, when Mr. Ellis said:

"I know we have to work just as hard now as I ever had to work here in Atlanta, but the work in New York seems to be better systematized. For instance, there was scarcely a night while I was here on which I didn't find it necessary to work, and often times it was as late as midnight. But in New York everything is pushed with a rush during business hours, and then when four, five, or six o'clock comes, everybody knocks off work. But if anybody thinks we don't work during business hours, they need only investigate a little to be convinced to the contrary."

Mr. Usher Thompson, one of the most prominent merchants of Madison, spent a few hours yesterday with his friend, Mr. J. M. High. Thompson is one of the young men who reflect credit upon the community in which they live—and, indeed, upon the state. He is not more than twenty-five years of age, and yet is at the head of one of the largest mercantile houses in middle Georgia.

Mr. Thompson is an enthusiastic supporter of Hon. Frank Colley for congress, and is doing everything in his power to help that gentleman in Morgan county.

"Our county," he said, in discussing the situation, "is confidently claimed by Judge Lawson and his friends, but in my opinion the judge is not going to have as easy a time of it as he expected. We join Putnam, and in addition to the friends which Judge Lawson made while presiding in our circuit, we have a number of folks in our county who have thought he would be a walk-over, but I expect he changed his mind after the Rutledge meeting. In my opinion the judge's friends in the crowd, there were only those who went up from Madison, while it was Mr. Colley who made the impression and captured the Rutledge men. Mr. Colley may not carry the county, but to get a good vote there will be a victory for him."

One of Judge Lawson's friends, who heard the statement, said: "I think you overstate Mr. Colley's strength there. I acknowledge his great strength in Clarke, Elbert, Franklin, Hart, Wilkes, of course, and the other counties on that side of the Georgia road—and I include Oglethorpe in the list—but in Morgan every one of the leading politicians is for Lawson. These men control the county, and you will see Morgan in the Lawson column."

Meanwhile the fight goes on.

Early next week Mr. DeGivie will leave Atlanta for a tour of inspection of the best theaters of the north, his purpose being to ascertain just what he wants in his new house. The severe illness of his son has prevented his going before, but now Mr. Paul DeGivie is convalescing and his father is able to leave him.

Mr. DeGivie goes to Nashville, Memphis, Little Rock, Hot Springs, St. Louis, Chicago, Evansville, Louisville, Cincinnati and then on east.

"I want to make this no more theater of today," he said in discussing the project. "We erect buildings these days with the idea that they are to stand fifty or one hundred years, and so it is to be with this theater. I intend that it shall be not only a credit to Atlanta, but something that will be adequate to the needs of the Atlanta of twenty, thirty or forty years from now. It is to be the finest theater in America—possibly not the most elaborate, but just as elegant and just as complete as money and architectural skill can make it."

Mr. DeGivie is full of his project. He intends that this new "DeGivie" shall be by all odds the finest theater in the southern states, and expects to spare no expense to make it so. The lot he purchased from Mr. Goldsmith has a frontage on Peachtree of 100 feet and a depth of 230 feet. He hopes to have it built by next season, but the work upon great buildings moves slowly and it is too early to say anything definite about this. However it can be stated that work will be begun just as soon as the plans are ready.

POLITICAL POINTS.

Mr. John Palmer, of Dawson county, will be a candidate for the state senate.

Mr. C. S. Brooks has been announced as a candidate for tax collector of Troup county.

Augusta Chronicle: Frank Colley, in Washington, Ga., lives in a house in which have already resided three congressmen of the district. These were Hon. Jos. Abbot, Hon. Robert Toombs and Hon. Dudley M. DaBose. There is luck in the location.

Atlanta's Growth.
From the Marietta, Ga., Journal.
Atlanta is on a big real estate boom. Prices are climbing skyward, and to own dirt in Atlanta just now is a person has to be rich. Atlanta continues to grow. Can't stop her; and nobody wants to stop her. Let her grow.

Clamming Charon: Colonel James A. Dodgen, who has represented Milken county in the legis-

lature, is frequently spoken of as Milton's candidate for the senate this year. If he enters the race he will make it lively for somebody, as he has within him the get-up-and-get disposition possessed by all self-made men.

Hawkinsville Dispatch: Mr. George K. Wilcox, of Crisp, being solicited during the session of Irwin superior court, consented to be a candidate for representation. Since then he has been in conflict with his business affairs, and withdraws from the race. Mr. Wilcox says he is sure he could be elected, and while he is profoundly grateful to friends who pledged their support, and is sorry to disappoint them, he is pressing demands on his time to constrain him to retire from the race.

Correspondence Marietta Journal: Hon. J. C. Clements, present member of congress, has no opposition. Now, to make the race more interesting and of more importance, we would ask how would it sound to say, Hon. R. W. Everett, member from Folk county? Now, Cobb has claimed it, other counties have had a member in congress, but we have never heard of Folk county claiming it. Besides, Mr. Everett is a substantial and successful farmer, a man that can run a farm successfully, and make a good congressman.

GENERAL GEORGIA NEWS.

The Dalton Citizen says there is enough iron ore in the sides of the north Georgia mountains to supply the world.

The population of Waycross is increasing faster than at any period in the history of the city.

Two new enterprises with an aggregate capital of one hundred thousand dollars was recorded for American last week.

A petition has been signed by quite a number of citizens of Dalton asking a governor to pardon Sam Erol, who is serving out a six months' sentence in the chain-gang for disturbing public worship.

The Dalton boys will cross bats with the Marietta baseball club at Cleveland, June 7th, for the championship of northeast Georgia.

On account of the general absence of superior court, the time for the Masonic barbecue at Millen has been changed from the 4th to the 24th of June.

The tax collector who has been engaged at Dalton taking returns, demanded of some of the mining property holders an increased valuation of their mineral lands this year. Property which is said to be valued at six thousand dollars has been given in heretofore at only one hundred dollars.

The following persons have been appointed enumerators for Whitfield county, by Christopher C. Haley, supervisor of census for the first district of Georgia: City of Dalton, Anderson Farnsworth; Dalton militia district, Martin B. Walker; Walker's and Tilton, Berry B. Turner; Cove City and Hill Creek, Benjamin C. Chase; upper tenth and Varnell's, John C. Caylor; Trickum and Tunnel Hill, William H. Calhoun; Red Clay, David S. Snodgrass; ninth and lower tenth, William A. Shumaker.

Much of the space in the last issue of the Louisville News and Farmer is devoted to the county fair which takes place during the coming fall. This will be the fourth year in the life of the fair, and such year has added to its growth and the interest of the county.

Colonel Richard Malcolm Johnston, of Baltimore, has written Major Wilkins that he will pay him a visit at Waynesboro the first week in June, and at Major Wilkins's request will bring with him a number of the pair of pants readings on the night of Tuesday, June 3rd. He has also consented to deliver a free lecture on Wednesday night.

At Americus, application has been made for the granting of a charter to the Alliance Cotton Baggery factory. The corporate name will be the Southwestern Georgia Alliance Manufacturing company. The office of the company is to be in Sumter county, and the object is to manufacture cotton and woolen goods. The paid up capital will be thirty thousand dollars with a privilege to increase to two hundred thousand dollars.

The Dawson Journal says there is going to be greater development in Dawson within the next twelve months than ever before. The investment of money is going to work in earnest, and it is going to build up the town.

The Dawson Advertiser suggests a reunion of the 52d Georgia Volunteers some time in August.

Thomas H. Thompson, Judge Holmes, Jim Reid and other gentlemen, had quite a lively time Friday experimenting with a rattlesnake which had been captured alive. The snake was placed in an enclosure at the shooting park, and a live rat thrown in. It was promptly struck, and died in three minutes. Afterwards a stuffed pair of pants and leggings was placed near the snake to see how he would strike a person. It did not strike much higher than the ankle. It is said that deer will be very rattlesnake shy, and the deer in Glen Aven park would have nothing to do with this one, when placed in the enclosure. The snake, it was a large one, was finally killed.

THE SENATORSHIP.

A Rumor That General Gordon Will Be Opposed for the Senate.

The Washington correspondent of the Augusta Chronicle writes to that paper as follows:

During the past week a number of letters have been received here stating that Governor Gordon would not have a walk-over in his race for the senate. A letter received by a Georgia friend said that the farmers were going to combine to defeat him, and again it said that it was quietly being arranged upon the part of the farmers to make a new alliance with the republican party. These letters it would seem that the farmers are going to take a very decided stand in politics in Georgia this fall.

In regard to this statement the Chronicle says editorially:

The rumor given by our Washington correspondent this morning that the Georgia farmers are going to combine to defeat General Gordon for the senate, conveys rather startling information. We have heard a rumor that several Georgia congressmen were on their way to be boycotted; but the news that the farmers, or the self-appointed leaders of the farmers, were to combine to defeat General Gordon for the United States senate is an addendum to the announcement.

The truth is, we suspect the farmers are doing nothing of the sort. When we hear that the members of the Farmers' alliance have combined on this man or that man for office, or that so and so is a candidate, we always divide the statement by four. The farmers are not hasty to run into politics. They have combined hands and are effectively for their own interests, and are solving some practical problems in a wise and forcible way. There are men all over the state who are being swept along by the Farmers' alliance, trying to combine the farmers in their own support, or in favor of one candidate or another; but when a time comes we expect to see the farmer vote according to his own convictions, without regard to any states or self-appointed leaders. Much of this talk about certain congressmen being marked for slaughter and of certain combinations for the senate, is but the whistling of the wind. We look to see the best men in Georgia this fall as we look to the people of Georgia for a just and conservative.

That Governor Gordon will be chosen United States senator, practically without opposition, we believe is generally conceded in city and country.

For Congress From the Fifth.
EDITORS CONSTITUTION: It will not be long before the people will be called upon to name the next congressman from this district, and I have a suggestion to make which could very profitably be adopted by the people.

It is that Col. L. F. Livingston be made the successor of Hon. John D. Stewart in congress from this district. Col. Livingston is the head of the Farmers' alliance in Georgia, and is in a position to do more good for the alliance than any other man in the state. It is true that his name has been suggested for the governorship, but if elected to that honorable office he would be in but little better position to carry out the plans of that organization than he is now. It would be different in congress, for there he would have ample opportunity to render able assistance in securing such legislation as the farmers want, and must have.

It is not through state legislation, but through congress, that the farmers must seek relief, and Colonel Livingston's well-known ability and his position to become at once their spokesman and the leader of their interests in congress.

"I merely throw out this suggestion for what it is worth, with the belief that if he consents to allow the use of his name he will win with hands down."

Monroe, Ga., May 19, 1890.
VOTER.

Atlanta's Growth.
From the Marietta, Ga., Journal.
Atlanta is on a big real estate boom. Prices are climbing skyward, and to own dirt in Atlanta just now is a person has to be rich. Atlanta continues to grow. Can't stop her; and nobody wants to stop her. Let her grow.

Clamming Charon: Colonel James A. Dodgen, who has represented Milken county in the legis-

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

THE NEWS OF THE DAY IN CONDENSED FORM.

Leaves from the Notebooks of Constitution Reporters—Notes of News and Gossip—Street Scenes and Incidents.

To Pledge Next Saturday.—The Baptist Sunday school at Decatur and the students of Edgewood seminary will picnic at Grant park next Saturday.

The Horticultural Society.—The Atlanta Horticultural society will meet at 10 a. m. sharp this morning. Dr. Hape will discuss berries, and a fine display of flowers is expected.

A New Ordinary.—Mr. Arthur T. Fort, clerk of the ordinary of Stewart county on the 30th of May to succeed Mr. W.

IN BRIEF.

THE DAY IN CON-
TINUED.

Books of Constitution
of News and Gossip—
and Incidents.

Play.—The Baptist Sunday-
school, the students of Edgewood
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TOLLESON'S PETITION.

RETELLS THE STORY OF THE MER-
CANTILE BANKING COMPANY.

And Gives a Statement of the Assets of
the Concern—The Full Text
of the Paper.

Tolleson filed his long looked-for paper—the
last in the case.

And on the 21st the case will be heard
again.

Here is the paper in full:

On the 26th day of January, 1889, a petition
was filed in the superior court by the Peoples'
Savings bank against the Mercantile Banking
company, a corporation of said county.

It was in the nature of a creditor's bill, and
prayed the appointment of a receiver to take
charge of the assets of the corporation. The
court appointed a temporary receiver and di-
rected the corporation to turn over its assets to
the receiver. Petitioner was president of the
corporation and service was made on him as
such.

On the 28th day of January, 1889, the re-
ceiver made an application in said cause, pray-
ing that this petition should be punished for
contempt for not turning over all the assets of
the corporation. On that hearing, petitioner
was ordered to jail until he should turn over
the assets. Neither the pleadings nor the
order of the court showed what assets he had,
or was required to turn over. Subsequently
he petitioned this court for his discharge from
prison on that and other grounds, which was
refused. The case was taken to the supreme
court, and that court, by judgment, directed
this court to amend the order and specify
the assets. This court has done so.

On the present month, did amend its order, and
named assets as follows:

Citizens' National bank, \$16,235.83; Fourth
National bank, Louisville, \$2,907.57; Prairie
State National bank, of Chicago, \$1,807.05;
Peoples' Savings bank, of Mobile, composed of
cash, \$276.74, and an Alabama state bank for
\$500, total being \$21,727.19.

After petitioner was placed in prison on the
25th day of January, 1889, for not turning over
the assets of the Mercantile Banking company,
the plaintiff in the case above mentioned,
amended its petition, and charged that prior
to the organization of the Mercantile Banking
company, this petitioner and one, Richards,
were running what was known as the
Mercantile Banking company, that it was
the predecessor of, and was merged into the
Mercantile Banking company, and that its
assets, "if it had any," became the property of
the latter company, and were subject to the
plaintiff's demand. There was no allegation
that it had any assets, or that plaintiff had any
demand or claim against it.

On the 30th day of January, the case was
heard on the original amended petition, and
the permanent receiver was appointed. He was
directed to take charge of the assets of both companies.
There has been no proceeding for contempt
growing out of this order.

The Mercantile Banking company and the
Atlanta Mercantile Banking company were
separate and distinct corporations. The At-
lanta Mercantile Banking company was incor-
porated in Atlanta, and kept accounts in this city, New
York and elsewhere, which were distinct from
the accounts of the other company. The Mer-
cantile Banking company, which was incor-
porated in New York, kept its accounts in New
York, and was often indebted to it in large
amounts. This petitioner was advised
and believed, that the mere coincidence of his
being president of both companies, did not
affect the fact that they were separate and
distinct bodies and he so regarded them.

The Mercantile Banking company had
printed and widely circulated a list, a
copy of which is hereto attached, and shown.
The proposition made in it
was to collect for banks and others, and to
remittances in each month, in Chicago or New
York exchange at par, to remit at bank
payment, less one-tenth of one per cent, pro-
vided the amount was not less than one hundred
dollars. Mutual accounts were well kept by
said company and the Mercantile Banking com-
pany. And the banks sending it papers for collection
were to be credited with them at their face value
and the balances were to be ascertained and
paid semi-monthly. By this arrangement the
bank or company making collections had the
use of the money for making the collection.
It was an exchange of collections with stated
periods of settlement and payment. Each col-
lecting bank had the use of the collection, and
the amount of each collection paid into the
general account, only the balance being con-
sidered. The balance would shift in each ac-
count from bank to bank, according to the
state of each day, or at stated
periods for balances. Collections thus made
passed into the general fund of the collecting
bank. There was no undertaking to remit
each collection, or to hold the money collected
or to keep it separate for the bank sending it.
The amount of each collection simply became
an item of debt or credit in a mutual running
account, and a settlement was only to
be considered in making up a balance.
This mode of collecting was popular
as it was to the interest of
all concerned, and petitioner soon built up
a good business. Large sums were collected
and accounted for. The business was entirely
legitimate and proper, and petitioner did not
doubt that it would be highly re-
sultative. Encouraged by its success, and
counting, perhaps, too confidently on the fu-
ture, and as he was entitled to the use of the
money, and never doubting that he would be
able to meet and pay the balances against the
company, he paid out the sums of money in
"exhibit A" to this petition. It will be
seen that the amount is \$2,438.82.

As his business increased he incurred the
enmity of banks that had been in the habit of
making these collections, and as a result of
that enmity there was published in the "Amer-
ican Banker," January 19th, 1889, an article
severely attacking the credit of said com-
pany. It was reproduced in an At-
lanta paper, and most materially affected
the credit of said company. Said com-
pany kept an account in New York with Latham,
Alexander & Co., a correct copy of which is
here to the court shown. The company paid
the Citizens' National bank and the National
National bank of Louisville, more than four-
teen thousand dollars within twelve days of
the appointment of a receiver. Seven thou-
sand dollars of this went to the Citizens' Na-
tional bank, and it was paid without any
request on their part when nothing was due
them until February 1st, 1889.

"Exhibit B," hereto attached, is a correct
statement of money paid out by the Mer-
cantile Banking company. It shows that the
company from the 21st to the 31st of Decem-
ber, 1888, paid to creditors, in the usual course
of business, \$27,246.16, besides large additional
amounts in currency and local checks, and
that it paid to creditors during the
month of January, 1889, \$38,
825; of this sum, \$10,538.27, was paid
out through Alexander, Latham & Co. within
seven days before the appointment of a re-
ceiver, and about \$7,900 of it was paid by
them within two days of the appointment.

"Exhibit C," hereto attached, shows the en-
tire assets connected with the business.

As to the \$2,907.57 mentioned in the
amended order as having been found in peti-
tioner's hands at the hearing of the rule on
January 28th 1889, the last item charged in the
account is January 17th. The total of the ac-
count is \$12,010.89, all of which, except \$27.33,
was received prior to the 10th. The credit
account is \$9,103.42; they run from the 2nd to
the 22nd.

This money passed into the general
fund of the company, and was all paid
out to creditors at least fourteen
days before the receiver was appointed.

As to the Peoples' Savings bank of Mobile,
the account with this bank began December
17, 1888. It collected for the Mercantile Bank-
ing company from the 17th to the 24th of
December, \$1,023.15. The credits are entered
on the 17th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd and 24th,
and no remittance was made until the 28th.
On the first day of January the balance
was \$28.75 against the company. It was car-
ried into the January account. This account
was carried on the 5th, and is, the second time,
in the January account, and the items running
from the 7th to the 25th, aggregating \$1,040.01,
are entered afterwards. The bond was deliv-
ered to Mr. Colvin, his note taken on the 10th
of January, sold to J. B. Redwine on the 10th
and the money paid out to creditors.

The balance on this account was
paid out in the business before the receiver
was appointed.

As to the Prairie State National bank of
Chicago, the money was paid out to creditors
in the manner above stated.

As to the Citizens' National bank, of Louis-
ville, the \$16,235.83 found to be in the peti-
tioner's hands, \$470.10 more than the bank
is now claiming to be due. The account
was opened January 7th, 1887, on the
agreement to exchange collections. In
a letter to the bank dated January 4th, 1889,
petitioner for the company wrote the bank as
follows:

"We can credit you at par, and when the
balance is in your favor we can cover same by
New York exchange, if necessary; but if
western business increases as it does now, the
balance will generally be in your favor."

Three days after that it sent its first
collection. A regular debit and credit
account was kept, as was contemplated by the
agreement, and neither party even intended,
or expected, that anything should be de-
ferred in making payments but balances. It
was never intended or agreed that the money
collected on each claim should be remitted
when collected. The balances, as ascer-
tained, was to be a debt due from the party
against whom the balance existed. This account
ran along with items on each side nearly every
day up to the 25th of January, when the bank
telegraphed the company to remit the balance.

On the 25th of January the Mercantile
Banking company paid to the Atlanta Mer-
cantile Banking company on a justly de-
manded bill of exchange, \$4,018.50, and the balance was cash
and other items. For the aggre-
gate amount five certificates of deposit
were obtained from James' bank, for the At-
lanta Mercantile company. These certificates
afterwards came into petitioner's hands; one
of them was pledged to sums for \$400 cash,
and old debt of \$300. Three of the cer-
tificates were pledged for about \$2,625. The
remaining certificate went into James' hands.
On it he claims to have made
payments.

His certificate, however, he has no note on
from Mercer, endorsed by the Atlanta Mer-
cantile company, for \$100. That note he sent
to petitioner. He charged petitioner \$18,
amount paid for guarding petitioner while out
of jail as a witness for James, in his case, and
he also charged another item of \$250 cash. All
of these items were unauthorized by petiti-
tioner, and nothing has been paid
on the certificate by petitioner's au-
thority, or at his request, and he
knew nothing of them until some weeks after-
wards. The three certificates above mentioned
are out of this date and they are held for
about \$2,625. Aside from the certificate of
deposit petitioner at the time the receiver was
appointed did not have in his hands, or within
his custody or control anything belonging to
the Mercantile Banking company, or in connection
with its business. The money raised on these
certificates has been used in
paying his and his family's personal expenses.
It has all been expended in that way. He has
nothing in his hands nor within his control
with which to purchase the necessities of life
for his wife and children. He borrowed small
sums from an aged grandmother, and his
friends have aided him by advancing
small sums at different times. His own
health is bad. He has a severe
throat disease which has required medical
treatment over since he has been confined.
His family has been sick, sometimes re-
quiring two physicians at the same time. The
only hope of saving his family from suffering
the necessities of life lies in his being dis-
charged from prison. It is utterly out of his power
to raise money for any purpose, except by his
own personal exertions in working for it.

Petitioner's attorney, John L. Hopkins,
"EXHIBIT A"—PAID ON OLD DEBTS.

Gate City National bank, on account of old debt
and contract for purchase of stock, monthly
interest on notes, etc., \$3,000.

J. M. Morrow, Atlanta, Ga., on account contract
for stock, including interest, \$2,000.

George W. Collins, through J. B. Redwine, \$200.
D. M. Jones, \$200. Alabama state bank, in-
terest on notes received, \$500.

W. T. Spier, Murfreesboro, Tenn., including
interest, \$125.

B. F. McGee, through Louisville Banking Co.,
taking up extended accommodation paper, \$750.

B. F. McGee, of McGee & Maddox, \$518.

W. J. Owens, on loan, ten shares Georgia Im-
provement company stock, used in paying
debts; they waited on me until I was able to pay
them \$500.

Total, \$15,213.

EXPENSES—"EXHIBIT A."

I paid for advertising matter, which is now
useless, office fixtures, furniture, steel plates, and
lithograph stationery, etc., at least \$3,000.

These things only brought the small sum of \$258
when sold by the receiver's auctioneer. I paid out
of 1883. I paid out for salaries, postage, adver-
tising, traveling expenses, etc., more than \$6,000.

I had five employees in the office, at an expense
for their salaries of \$303 a month, besides pay-
ing sixty-one dollars per month for office rent,
part of the time, and afterwards paying
\$100 per month rent. I spare no expense for
postage, telegrams, advertising, etc. My postage
account often averaged fifteen dollars a day.
The items of \$8,000 and \$3,000 are really less
than the amount paid for purposes stated.

RECAPITULATION.

Paid out in old debts, J. R. Tolleson, \$5,213.00
Expenses, advertising matter, etc., 3,000.00
Salaries, postage, traveling expenses, etc., 6,000.00
Available assets, as per itemized list, 24,488.82

Total, \$46,701.82

The Mercantile Banking company paid out in
usual course of business to its creditors, \$24,488.82,
by Latham, Alexander & Co. from December 21st,
inclusive, 1888, \$11,235.69.

During the same month, paid out certificates of
deposit, James' bank, as follows:

No. 6883, \$500.00
No. 6884, \$500.00
No. 6885, \$500.00
No. 6886, \$500.00
No. 6887, \$500.00
No. 6888, \$500.00
No. 6889, \$500.00
Total, \$3,500.00

Two per cent, \$70.00
Total, \$3,570.00

These amounts, we petitioned the court to
cancel, and returned to James' bank.

Mercantile Banking company, paid out through
certificates of deposit during January, in payment
of debts, as follows:

Certificate 6889, \$1,000.00
" 6908, " 300.00
" 6910, " 100.00
" 6911, " 100.00
Total, \$1,500.00

These certificates are in James' bank, cancelled.
Paid to R. F. Lawton, Mason, Ga., January 9,
1889, in currency, as shown by his affidavit, \$3,000.
Paid to R. F. Lawton, Mason, Ga., January 15, 1889,
in currency, shown by affidavit, \$1,000.

We paid in currency and legal checks, etc.,
across the counter during the month of January,
exclusive of the certificates above mentioned,
\$10,000.

About ten banks checked on us for balances.
Among this number were the Merchants' National
bank of Ocala, Fla.; Merchants' National bank
of Marion, Ga.; Franklin bank of Cincinnati, O.;
Prairie State National bank of Chicago, Ill.;
Merchants' and Farmers' bank of Marion, Miss.;
H. P. Patton & Co., Gainesville, Fla.;
Clayton Banking company, Clayton, Ala.;
First National bank, Statesville, N. C.;
J. B. Fitts & Co., Tusculum, Ala.

National bank, Kansas City, Mo., and the vouchers
covering their drafts are packed away among old
papers left with the receiver. I have the
bank of Richmond, Va., through J. H. & A. L.
James, on debt contracted in shape of a note made
out on December 5, 1888, James' book will show
this amount paid December 5, 1888, \$1,750.00.

Paid during January, 1889, to J. B. Redwine,
& Co. from Jan 1st to 15th of January, \$16,209.48.
Paid out through Latham, Alexander & Co.

January 14th to 26th, inclusive of article in
American Banker, \$15,213.00.

The statements are proven by the cancelled
checks, affidavits, etc., furnished by Latham,
Alexander & Co., and introduced as evidence in this
case.

AVAILABLE ASSETS, "EXHIBIT C."

W. M. Pendleton owes me, with interest from
January, 1889, \$473.10. C. S. Northern, receiver,
collected, including notes, for transfer, \$200.
J. B. Redwine has in his possession stocks and
shares stock Georgia Granite and Land
and Improvement company par value of \$100 per
share, or \$15,000. This company is a separate
corporation from any of the defendant corpora-
tions in this bill in equity. C. S. Northern, re-
ceiver, has died to real estate in his possession
which cost only about \$200, but is now worth, ac-
cording to opinions of various real estate agents
in Atlanta, at least \$800. I will estimate it at
cost, \$200.

Atlanta Mercantile company has small store-
house and lot at Redox, Ala., on Georgia Pacific
railroad, as per deed recorded, which costs,
including amounts paid for transfer, \$200.
J. B. Redwine has in his possession stocks and
bonds of the Georgia Granite and Land and Im-
provement company which cost of \$100 per
share, or \$15,000. This company is a separate
corporation from any of the defendant corpora-
tions in this bill in equity. C. S. Northern, re-
ceiver, has died to real estate in his possession
which cost only about \$200, but is now worth, ac-
cording to opinions of various real estate agents
in Atlanta, at least \$800. I will estimate it at
cost, \$200.

This leaves net margin with Redwine for cred-
itor, \$6,600.

The Continental National bank, New York city,
has on deposit to credit Atlanta Mercantile com-
pany, \$2,000.00.

Sheriff's deed, Cherokee county, N. C., for sale
company, assigned judgment against Talk company
for \$2,000.00. A permit to an Indian girl
mining tale. These two papers lost, including at-
torney's fees, expenses for recording, etc., \$2,480.
Various other papers, including a deed, are shown
as shown by cash books of Talk company, \$2,480.

This balance is for amount paid out more than
received as secretary and treasurer of said com-
pany.

Sherrill's Dispatch Lumber and Lime company,
of Atlanta, has \$1,000 stock belonging to and in
name of Atlanta Mercantile company, which cost
was very handsome and fully executed. But the
gem of the whole collection was a game bag and
a string of bright ducks against an old
door background. A natural scene covered with
bright, rosy-checked apples on a
carpet of green and a background of soft green
leaves, was exquisite effective.

From the parlor one was ushered into a similar-
ly adorned room.

One was very attractive much notice
here. Strings of fish against a ground of beard
were very naturally portrayed. A little negro's
smiling face, from under a fattened old straw hat,
and a pair of pictures and a portrait of Mr. Mor-
rison, which is already so widely and favorably
known. His studio this year is at 204 Marietta
street, near the artesian well. The visitor here is
certainly repaid for any trouble it may be for him
to come, for here are new measures of art.

A meeting of the Hebrew Ladies' Sewing society
will be held in the vestry of the temple, this after-
noon at three o'clock. All members are urged to
attend.

The Ice-cream festival to be given Thursday
evening, the 22d, by Mrs. Dr. O'Brien, Miss Maggie
Savage and Miss Ida Johnson, at Lowry's hall
will without a doubt prove most enjoyable. A
good time is promised to all who attend. Dancing
will be one of the interesting features of the evening.
Warren's orchestra will be in attendance, and
small admission will be charged the gentlemen.
Go and get a plate of cream and at the same
time aid a most charitable cause.

The butchers and bakers' barbecue at Iceville,
on Thursday, will be a big event in the picnic.
The affair is an invitation one, and not a public
one. The public is given notice that from 7
o'clock Thursday morning all the butcher-shops
and bakeries in Atlanta will be closed.

The Turn-Verein picnic at Iceville today will be
largely attended.

Tickets for "Caste" are selling rapidly, and the
performance for the benefit of the Firemen's
benevolent association on the 22nd promises to
be a big success. The Home Amateurs have made
up their minds to give the entertainment on
Thursday night is looked forward to with great
interest.

THE STERNBERG CONCERT.

The Farewell to the Great Musician a Big
Success.

The Sternberg concert was a great success.
The City Opera-house was crowded with peo-
ple gathered to do honor to the great musician
last night. The programme as published was
beautifully rendered. Mr. Sternberg and Mrs.
Sternberg were given rousing receptions. Miss
Armstrong, Miss Hamburg, Miss Lewis, Mr.
Blumenfeld, Mr. Rehan, Miss Alexander and
Mr. Bak were heartily received.

In every respect the affair was a great suc-
cess. Musically, the programme was the most
delightful Atlanta has had in years.

Lecture at Washington Seminary.

Professor Charles Lane will lecture on the His-
tory and Analysis of Luther for the benefit of
the school library of Washington Seminary. The
lecture will be on May 22d, in the lecture room
of the foregoing institution. Admission 25 cents.

It will be a treat to hear Professor Lane. He
handles the subject in an expert manner, and
all those who hear him will doubtless be benefited
in more ways than one. The proceeds are to go
to the library fund of Washington Seminary. Re-
member the date, Thursday evening, May 22d, at
8 o'clock.

Mrs. Pendleton's Funeral.

The funeral of Mrs. Isabella Pendleton oc-
curred at the residence of her son and daughter,
Mr. and Mrs. Dawson, 174 Haynes street,
yesterday. Rev. Dr. McDonald conducted the
services, and the remains were laid to rest in

REAL ESTATE SALES.

THE BENEVOLENT HOME PROPERTY SOLD YESTERDAY.

A Number of Other Sales Yesterday, Private and Public.—Dr. Wilson Closes Up the Seltzer Estate—Other Notes.

Captain J. C. Hendrix sold the old Benevolent home property at auction yesterday afternoon.

It brought \$22,207—\$250 per front foot.

Mr. W. A. Moore was the purchaser of the property.

The four lots, 22x141, each brought even \$22,000, and \$207 was added for the old home building.

The amount brought by the property is generally considered excellent. It is something above what those at the head of the Grady hospital counted on.

The \$22,207 will go to the Grady hospital fund.

Dr. Asbury Baker, of Charleston, S. C., has bought from Mr. J. D. Brady a lot on Glenn street 100x210 feet. Three thousand dollars was the money paid.

Colonel George W. Adair yesterday sold twelve lots of the Powell property, on Greens Ferry avenue.

Mr. George E. King is erecting a handsome residence in Inman park. The work is well under way, showing a beautiful and symmetrical plan.

Messrs. A. J. West & Co., are doing a good work in bringing people to Atlanta to find homes.

Recently they have sold to Mr. T. J. Tilley, of Chattanooga, a home at 119 Courtland street for \$2,100, to which he will remove his family at once.

C. R. Jackson, of Westfield, Ind., will also come to Atlanta to live. He has bought, through A. J. West & Co., a lot on Pine street, upon which he will erect a comfortable home.

A. J. West & Co., have also made the following deals recently: The Kiser lot on Peachtree street, 52x220 feet, next to D. N. Bain's, for \$5,500; the Phelan place, on Peachtree, 50x200 feet, for \$12,500; the 5000-foot property on Ivy street, near Harris, 70x150, for \$4,400, and a lot on the corner of Marietta and Bartow streets, 50x100, to the Young Men's Real Estate company, for \$5,000.

They also sold yesterday a lot 104x184, on Bowden street, to Judson Warlick for \$1,600.

Mr. T. D. Meador has sold to Mr. J. W. Goldsmith his lot at the corner of Peachtree and Baker streets.

Fourteen thousand dollars is the money understood to have been paid.

The lot is one of the most beautiful on Peachtree street. It has a frontage of 100 feet and a depth of 240 feet.

The Gate City Guard armory will not be sold—at least for awhile yet.

At a meeting of the company held Monday night the matter was discussed, and it was the sentiment of the members present that they hold on to their property.

There was never any direct or positive offer to buy the armory, but it was communicated to Captain Anderson, of the board of trustees, that a purchaser at \$50,000 could be found for it by an Atlanta agent, provided the company desired to sell.

"You can say," said Captain Anderson, yesterday, "that there is no definite movement afoot looking to the sale of the armory property."

M. H. Lucas & Co. yesterday sold to Mr. Thomas H. Wiggins, of the Irvington, a property 461 Marietta street, for \$3,325. The property was sold at auction.

Krouse & Welsh sold fourteen lots on South Boulevard and Grady avenue, yesterday.

The first five on South Boulevard, 55x190, were bought by John F. Mims, for \$2,755. R. H. Randall bought another of similar size on the same street for \$2,755. The two adjacent Delbridge, at \$1,010, and Mr. H. Payne bought two more at the corner of Grady avenue for \$1,105. The balance of the lots were 50x157 1/2, fronting Grady avenue. They were sold for \$1,105. Mr. H. Payne, \$380; No. 9, A. Sala, \$315; No. 11, A. C. Minihumett, \$295; No. 13, A. Sala, \$290; No. 12, A. Sala, \$260.

Here is a sale in central property that shows how money is made in Atlanta real estate:

About a year ago Mr. Hooper Alexander bought a piece of property on Tryon street, opposite police headquarters, for \$7,500. The property has a front of 25 feet, and runs back 155 feet. It is used as a livery stable.

Less than a week ago, Mr. Alexander sold the same property to Colonel Albert Cox for \$15,500, more than doubling his money in twelve months, besides realizing considerable for rent.

A day or two ago, Colonel Albert Cox sold the property to Mr. A. B. Steele for \$20,000, and says he could get \$25,000 for it in a short time.

Dr. Henry L. Wilson has turned over to Mr. Antoine Kontz, executor, all the proceeds realized from the sale of the Seltzer estate.

The total amount of the Seltzer property sold on May 6th. Of this sum, one check was for \$73,826.75.

Captain W. D. Grant drew this check as the payment for what he bought of the Seltzer property.

There are three heirs to the Seltzer estate—two boys and one girl—and between these the funds turned over to Mr. Kontz will be divided.

Dr. H. L. Wilson closed the following sales Monday: A lot, 62x130, corner Ellis and Courtland avenues, for \$4,100, to George M. Hope for \$2,475. This was sold for Nutting & Harris.

He has also sold a six-room cottage on lot 50x85, corner of Ellis and Courtland avenues, to Colonel Seidel for \$4,000, and a five-room cottage adjoining, on Courtland avenue, on lot 65x50 to J. Northrop for \$3,500.

Decay, the Universal Law.

Let anything in nature become lifeless and inactive, and decay follows as a usual sequence. Decay is the universal law. Can you wonder when a person feels constantly worn out and more than half dead, that decay of the lungs or kidneys sets in. They say that decay of the lungs (consumption) and decay of the kidneys (Bright's disease) are incurable. Why say so?

Only those experimental doctors who have failed. Don't despair. While there's life, there's hope! In checking decay of the lungs or kidneys, in preventing further ulceration, it is essential that all blood impurities should be removed, and an alternative influence exerted upon the system. The appetite and digestion must both be improved. The nervous system soothed, and sleep, nature's sweet restorer, invited and encouraged. Ennui must be aroused and mental depression banished. In this momentous rallying effort Dr. John Bull's Sarsaparilla is an essential aid to nature. Use this remedy. It has restored many to health and strength, even after doctors had given up all hope.

Lecture at Washington Seminary.

Professor Charles F. Johnson, of the Washington Seminary, will lecture on the History and Analysis of Laughter for the benefit of the school library of Washington Seminary. The lecture will be on May 22d, in the lecture room of the foregoing institution. Admission 25 cents.

It will be a treat to hear Professor Lane, who handles the subject in an excellent manner. He is more than a lecturer, but a philosopher. He is more than a lecturer, but a philosopher. He is more than a lecturer, but a philosopher.

Do not use medicines for your cold that contain morphine. The after effect of such medicine is a desire to continue the use of the poisonous drug. Brewer's Lung Restorer contains no morphine.

VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA—Best and Goes Farthest.

A TWENTY-DOLLAR GOLD PIECE

Breaks Up the Friendship Between Two Families in the Country.

A twenty-dollar gold piece. That was the cause of trouble between two families who had long been on the best of terms.

Professor Mitchell, and old piano tuner, tells the story.

About five miles from Atlanta lived two families, Smith and Jones, respectable people, well-to-do and on the best of terms. Mrs. Smith owned a piano, but had never learned to play, although the instrument had been in the family for twenty years. Finally she sold it to Mrs. Jones who could play but had never owned a piano.

The instrument was somewhat out of repair, and Mrs. Jones sent for Professor Mitchell to tune it. When he took it to pieces, he found a twenty-dollar gold piece away back behind the key-board.

He pocketed the money, and when he finished the work, Mrs. Jones asked him what his bill was.

"Ten dollars, ma'am," said he, and when she paid him the money, he said, "Mrs. Jones, here is a twenty-dollar gold piece I found in that piano. I don't know who it belongs to. I know it is not mine."

"Why, it's mine, of course. I bought the piano, and all that is in it is certainly my property."

"Very well, ma'am, here it is," and he gave her the money.

Mrs. Jones was highly pleased at having had her piano tuned and having made ten dollars out of the bargain.

While Professor Mitchell was waiting for her to order her buggy to send him to town, Mrs. Smith came in.

"Have you had your piano cleaned up?" she asked Mrs. Jones.

"Yes, Professor Mitchell has just finished tuning it, and it is in grand shape now."

"And I found a twenty-dollar gold piece in it, too," said Professor Mitchell.

"You did? Why, that is mine. Twenty years ago my nurse and I were playing with one of my babies and the child had that coin. Suddenly it went amiss, and although we searched the room thoroughly, we never could find it. My husband got real angry with me at the time, thinking I had spent it. What did you do with it?"

"I gave it to Mrs. Jones, as she claimed it, having purchased the piano."

"Well, she knew it was not hers. It is my money."

"I expect to keep it, anyhow," said Mrs. Jones, curiously.

"No you won't. I'm going to have it if I have to go to law for it."

From that the quarrel began. Professor Mitchell found himself in a predicament. "I wish I had kept it myself," said he, "and had known you were going to quarrel over it. I'd have done so."

The tempest increased until one of the ladies in the heat of passion gave the other the face; then they clinched each other's hair.

"Come, come," said Professor Mitchell, "this is disgraceful, ladies, and he pulled them apart and stopped the fracas. Mrs. Smith left the house vowing that she would have her rights, and so soon as she could get away Professor Mitchell struck a bee-line for Atlanta, inwardly vowing that he would use more discretion in the future should he ever find any more gold pieces.

THE WEATHER.

Forecast for Georgia.

WASHINGTON, May 20.—Indications for tomorrow: Warmer; fair weather; variable winds; warmer and fair Thursday.

SIGNAL SERVICE, U. S. A.

ATLANTA, Ga., May 20.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

Taken at 7 a. m. and 7 p. m.

(Local Time.)

TIME OF OBSERVATION.

Barom. Therm. Wind. Dir. Vel. Clouds.

7 a. m. 73.0 60.0 11 NW 16 .08 Cloudless

7 p. m. 72.0 60.0 11 NW 16 .08 Cloudless

Maximum Thermometer 73

Minimum Thermometer 58

Total Rainfall .03

COTTON BELT BULLETIN.

Observation taken at 6 p. m. 76th meridian time.

ATLANTA DISTRICT.

Barom. Therm. Wind. Dir. Vel. Clouds.

Atlanta 73.0 60.0 11 NW 16 .08 Cloudless

Carterville 72.0 59.0 11 NW 16 .08 Cloudless

Chattanooga 72.0 59.0 11 NW 16 .08 Cloudless

Chickasaw 72.0 59.0 11 NW 16 .08 Cloudless

Griffin 72.0 59.0 11 NW 16 .08 Cloudless

Lawrenceville 72.0 59.0 11 NW 16 .08 Cloudless

Macomb 72.0 59.0 11 NW 16 .08 Cloudless

Newman 72.0 59.0 11 NW 16 .08 Cloudless

Spartanburg 72.0 59.0 11 NW 16 .08 Cloudless

Toccoa 72.0 59.0 11 NW 16 .08 Cloudless

West Point 72.0 59.0 11 NW 16 .08 Cloudless

Missing.

JOHN FITZGERALD, Observer.

Large Lots! Perfect Drainage! Pretty

Brown park lots in Marietta. Here are bargains. Large lots, perfect drainage, the prettiest drives in the prettiest suburb of Atlanta, frequent daily trains to and from Atlanta, and the cheapest fares in Georgia. Attend the sale Tuesday, May 27, 3 p. m. G. W. Adair or Joseph M. Brown will give full information.

FOUR BIG CARDS

WHICH WILL DRAW GREAT CROWDS TO THE CHAUTAQUA.

Dr. Gillet Has Been Successful in His Visit to Washington—Butterworth and Crisp on the Tariff—The Attractions.

Butterworth and Crisp! Harris and Willets! These are the latest additions to the list of attractions for the summer session of the Piedmont Chautauqua.

A telegram from Dr. A. H. Gillet, received yesterday, makes the announcement.

Dr. Gillet has been in Washington several days, and he has evidently been successful in accomplishing the object of his visit. He went for the purpose of securing the presence of several prominent gentlemen whose coming would add to the attractiveness of the Chautauqua programme, and he presents—

Hon. Benjamin Butterworth, of Ohio, who is credited with being the brainiest man on the republican side of the house, and on some questions at least, the fairest.

Hon. Charles F. Crisp—our own Crisp—the leader of the democratic side of the house; a Georgian whom all Georgians honor.

Hon. W. T. Harris, national commissioner of education, who comes to give words of advice and instruction to the teachers of Georgia.

Hon. Edwin Willets, of the department of agriculture, who comes to lecture to the farmers of Georgia.

Congressmen Butterworth and Crisp will discuss the tariff question. Major Butterworth is a republican with ideas upon this great question, and he doesn't hesitate to express them. He is, moreover, a man of brains and force; then his antagonism to the Foraker gang of Ohio politics, shows that he is more than a petty, prejudiced politician.

As for Colonel Crisp—he needs no introduction to the readers of THE CONSTITUTION. The gallant fight he has made in behalf of honesty and fairness during this session of congress and the splendid record he has made ever since he became a member of that body, have won the hearts of the people of his state, and all will come to the Chautauqua to do honor to the great Georgian.

These tariff talks will doubtless be among the most popular, as well as the most instructive features of the Chautauqua programme, and on Butterworth day and Crisp day the capacity of the beautiful grounds will be tested.

All of these gentlemen will be warmly welcomed to Atlanta and the Chautauqua.

Daniel Webster

Said that "Currency was valueless until distributed." Call around and price my Cheap Parlor Suits, Cheap Bed-room Suits, Cheap Dining-room Suits, Cheap Office Furniture, Fine Mattresses and Springs.

Have several second-hand outfits for homes that I will sell at great bargains. Good as new. All kinds of job work, repair work, packing and shipping solicited at lowest prices. Send for desk catalogue. H. W. Thomas, 79 and 81 South Broad street, Atlanta, Ga. sun mon wed

W. A. Webster & Co.

LOANS

—AND—

REAL ESTATE.

17 1/2 PEACHTREE ST.

We have consummated in our office over one hundred thousand dollars of sales since May 1st. If you want to buy real estate of any description, or secure loans on good property in sums not less than \$1,000, call on us.

W. A. WEBSTER & CO.,

17 1/2 Peachtree Street.

may 18-43m

Far from the mad'n'g crowd's ignoble strife.

Not too far, but just far enough. Mayville, the gem of the city's crown, at auction May 27th.

Notice to Contractors.

STATE LUNATIC ASYLUM, ASYLUM P. O., Ga. April 25, 1890.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE undersigned until 12 o'clock noon, May 29th, 1890, for the erection and completion of a brick store house on the premises of the Lunatic Asylum, near Milledgeville. Bid to be marked "Proposals to build store house." Plans and specifications may be seen on application to the engineer on the grounds.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

F. O. POWELL, M. D., Supt., etc. apr 27-dtd sun wed

PRINTING PRESSES, TYPE CASES, STANDS, INK, ETC.

Perfect Goods, Bottom Prices

LIBERAL TERMS!

SOUTHERN PRINTERS' SUPPLY CO.,

34 W. Alabama St., Atlanta, Ga.

We sell the Constitution, and refer to them.

CAPON SPRINGS AND BATHS.

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY, W. VA. 120 MILES from BALTIMORE, 115 from WASHINGTON. With its SUPERIOR MINERAL WATERS, SUPERB SUMMER CLIMATE, IN A BEAUTIFUL Mountain region. JUST THE SPOT TO LIVE LIFE'S WEARY BORDERS DOWN, and have a lovely summer home. For medical and other testimonials send for pamphlet.

May 16-43m W. H. SALE, Proprietor.

On Friday, May 30th at 3 p. m., Dr. H. L. Wilson, for the Atlanta Real Estate exchange, will sell at auction 41 of those beautiful lots on Arlington Heights, fronting Henry and Lee streets and Greens Ferry avenue. They are but one block from Broad street car line, and within the old city limits. These are the only lots on the market at reasonable prices, convenient to business centers, shops and factories.

WEAK FREE TO ALL

STRONG

Realed Treatise, Explaining my new and perfect HOME CURE for Loss of Failing Kidneys, Nervous Debility, Lack of Vigor, Premature Decline, Functional Disorders, Kidney and Bladder Diseases, etc. Address DR. J. H. HAZEN, 125 Park Place, New York. mar 21-dly sun wed fri wkyly

CANCER OF THE SKIN.

THOUSANDS OF CASES OF SKIN CANCER OR EPITHELIOMA HAVE BEEN CURED BY SWIFT'S SPECIFIC.

Those who have this dangerous affection cannot do better than to send to us for our pamphlet on its treatment.

Cancer of the Lip Cured

I suffered from Cancer on my lip that defied the skill of the best physicians of the State. I had it burned out, but the operation only made it worse, causing it to spread over more surface and eat deeper in. I finally used Swift's Specific (S. S. S.) to heal it up and drive the poison out of my blood. The effect of the Specific was magical! It healed up the cancer entirely without leaving a scar as a reminder. This was over four years ago, and since then there has been no sign of a return of the Cancer. I will cheerfully answer any inquiries in regard to my case.

ENOS YOUNT, Bradford, Ohio.

SEND FOR THE BOOK.

SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

Do not forget that Swift's Specific is purely a vegetable remedy. Don't class it with the old worn out mercury, potash, sarsaparilla mixtures, which never cure any disease, but often bring on Mercurial Rheumatism, Indigestion and Consumption, by bottling up the poison in the system. S. S. S. acts through the blood and brings out the impurities through the pores of the skin.

He Profits by His Friend's Experience.

"I have been troubled with pimples and blotches on my face for years, during which time I tried numbers of standard remedies, but without receiving any benefit. Profiting by the advice and experience of a friend I commenced taking Swift's Specific (S. S. S.), and the effect it had on me overshadowed all expectations. After taking two bottles the pimples and blotches entirely disappeared, and my skin is clear and without a blemish."

J. B. FLEMING, Jr., Fairfield, IN.

Pimples and Blotches.

RHEUMATISM.

THE FOLLOWING IS AN EXTRACT FROM A LETTER WRITTEN BY J. H. HARRELL, RIDGE PARK, ILL.:

"SWIFT'S SPECIFIC (S. S. S.) saved my life and restored my health. From childhood I suffered agonies from a constitutional blood trouble that gradually grew worse as I advanced in years. Finally a great ailment broke out on my leg, which compelled me to go on crutches, and this added to the Rheumatism that had set in, made me almost helpless. The physicians, who, by the way, were the best in this state, pronounced the disease incurable. I then took S. S. S., improved from the first day, and am now sound and well."

PAST ALL PRECEDENT! OVER TWO MILLIONS DISTRIBUTED

L. S. L.

Louisiana State Lottery Company

Incorporated by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes, and its franchises made a part of the present State Constitution, in 1872, by an overwhelming popular vote.

Its GRAND EXTRAORDINARY DRAWINGS take place Semi-Annually (June and December), and its GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DRAWING takes place once in each of the other ten months of the year, and are all drawn in public, at the Academy of Music, New Orleans, La.

"We hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the drawing, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness, and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use our certificate, with the signatures of our signatures attached in its advertisements."

R. M. WALMSLEY, Pres. Louisiana Nat. Bk. F. H. BALDWIN, Pres. New Orleans Nat. Bk. CARL KOHN, Pres. Union National Bank.

MAMMOTH DRAWING

At the Academy of Music, New Orleans, Tuesday, June 17, 1890.

CAPITAL PRIZE, \$600,000.

100,000 Tickets at Forty Dollars each. Halves, \$20; Quarters, \$10; Eighths, \$5; Twentieths, \$2; Fortieths, \$1.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1 PRIZE OF \$600,000 is..... \$600,000

1 PRIZE OF 200,000 is..... 200,000

1 PRIZE OF 100,000 is..... 100,000

1 PRIZE OF 50,000 is..... 50,000

2 PRIZES OF 20,000 are..... 40,000

6 PRIZES OF 10,000 are..... 60,000

10 PRIZES OF 5,000 are..... 50,000

25 PRIZES OF 2,000 are..... 50,000

100 PRIZES OF 800 are..... 80,000

200 PRIZES OF 400 are..... 80,000

400 PRIZES OF 200 are..... 80,000

100 Prizes of \$1,000 are..... 100,000

DIAMONDS!

We have said very little about them lately, but no other house in the whole south shows as attractive line.

FREEMAN & CRANKSHAW

Cured by your

fishing, blind

bleeding, and

permanent cure guaranteed by using

DANIEL WOLF'S MEXICAN PILE CURE, 50c;

Druggists or mail. Manufactured by Mexican

Pile Cure Company, Fitten building, Atlanta, Ga.

Other remedies relieve; ours cures without pain.

March 19-47

and Whiskey Habits

cured at home with-

out pain. Book of

particulars sent FREE.

M. M. WOOLLEY, M.D.,

Atlanta, Ga. Office 105, Whitehall St.

ATLANTA'S ELEPHANT

Is making a big stir among the little folks, but

causing a rush to our store.

MAIER & BERKELE,

SUCCESSORS TO

A. L. DELKIN & CO.

Feb 10-47 1st col 8 pg

Backache!

This trouble arises from some kidney or rheu-

matic affection. In either case nothing is so

effective as

Stuart's Gin and Buchu

It purifies the blood and gives a good, healthy

flow of urine, and imparts vigor and tone to the

kidneys and bladder. If you feel unwell, have a

don't care kind of feeling, and are generally out of

sorts, your kidneys, liver or blood needs stimu-

lating.

Stuart's Gin and Buchu

is the remedy. It will not disappoint you. For

all kidney, bladder and other urinary troubles

Stuart's Gin and Buchu

is a remedy of established merit.

ATLANTA, Ga.—I take pleasure in certifying

that Stuart's Gin and Buchu has made a cure of

me. I find it the best kidney remedy I have ever

used.

P. W. MERRITT.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, March 1st, 1890. Stuart Manu-

facturing Company, Atlanta, Ga. Gentlemen—It

affords me great pleasure to state that after a

thorough and careful trial, I find your Stuart's

Gin and Buchu to be a reliable diuretic and kid-

ney tonic. Very respectfully,

D. R. STAUFFACHER.

Sold by all druggists.

SCOTT & LIEBMAN,

20 Peachtree Street,

Real Estate Agents.

20 ACRES, 2 1/2 MILES FROM THE CITY AT

THE BELT ROAD. Cheap, and come and price it.

101 1/2 ACRES, 10 MILES FROM CITY ON

East Tennessee road, well improved. For

a few days only at \$1.00.

\$6000 BUYS A SPLENDID HOME ON

Washington street, good lot and neighbor-

hood; terms to suit you.

\$4000 ONLY FOR 3-ROOM HOUSE ON

Washington street, close to Whitehall street; modern

improvements; buy this and stop paying

rent; terms to please.

\$6250 BUY 5-ROOM HOME ON WALKER

street, lot 50x120, on alley; cheap.

\$2500 BUY 5-ROOM HOME ON JOHN-

son avenue, lot 50x150; \$750 cash, balance

\$50 a month, without interest.

\$1500 FOR 5-ROOM HOUSE ON DAVIS ST.

\$150 cash, balance very easy. No

use to pay rent.

\$1800 FOR NEW 4-R HOUSE ON NORTH

ave.; corner lot, terms easy, very

cheap.

\$1100 FOR 4-R HOUSE ON HILLIARD ST.

This is cheap; terms easy.

\$800 FOR 2-R HOUSE ON HILLIARD ST.

lot 40x75 to alley.

\$1000 FOR 3-R HOUSE, JONES; LOT 40x100.

Lot 50x200 ON BOULEVARD. A PERFECT

beauty.

J. C. HENDRIX. LAWRENCE HARRISON

J. C. HENDRIX & CO.

120x343, Peachtree and West Peachtree.....\$ 3,000

48x140, West Peachtree street.....12,000

48x140, Wheat street.....12,000

100x200, Washington street.....37,500

50x100, Richardson street.....2,400

75x140, North avenue.....4,000

49x250, Marietta.....9,000

390x200, W. & A. R. R.....7,500

115x140, Boulevard.....4,000

60x175, Boulevard.....3,500

100x200, Jackson.....5,000

60x175, Hilliard.....4,000

50x150, Johnson avenue.....1,000

50x150, Highland avenue.....2,700

400x300, Boulevard and Jackson.....3,500

50x150, Calhoun.....1,600

50x127, West Pine.....1,450

100x200, Washington.....3,500

50x175, Pryor.....800

50x100, Pulliam.....450

40x150, Fort Ross avenue.....1,000

50x100, Buena Vista.....1,000

100x200, Simpson.....3,500

48x124, Ivy, near Ellis.....3,750

50x150, Glen and Forsyth.....1,600

200x127, Windsor street.....1,600

400x300, Haven street.....1,600

12 acres South Atlanta; very cheap.

Call and see us.

For rent—Three Broad street stores.

3-room house, 21 West Cain street.

7-room house, 105 Richardson street.

J. C. HENDRIX & CO.

mays-dim 8p

Sternberg tonight at

DeGives opera-house.

HERE'S THE GAUNTLET!

FIVE THOUSAND TO BRING THE

G. A. R. TO ATLANTA NEXT YEAR.

Mr. R. L. Spencer Talks.

Tallapoosa Heads the Movement to Bring

the Grand Army to Atlanta in 1891 with a

subscription of \$5,000. He says \$100,000 will

be enough for the purpose. Georgians

His idea is that the visit of 200,000 men from

all parts of the north and west will do the south

more good than anything that has happened in

years.

The way the matter came up was this.

Mr. Spencer was talking about the

development of the south—a work in

which Mr. Spencer has been a powerful factor

since he came to Georgia from Connecticut

three years ago.

"I tell you," said he, "the way to do it is to

bring the people down here. A few days ago

I brought a party of New Englanders south in

a special car, and paid all the expenses of the

trip. They were brought in hand-

some style, and it cost \$1,800.

They invested in Tallapoosa, and

a hotel larger than the one at Salt Springs will

be built. The plans are in preparation, and it

will be completed by the 1st of December.

"We had among the party such men as ex-

Treasurer Huxart, whose word is a power in the

east. He is worth a million, and his reputation

is very high.

"You remember the party we brought down

in March? Well, it is an actual fact

that there were well-to-do men in that crowd

who thought they would not be in the south,

and that they would be shot at if they

talked politics. They told me so. The trip

was a revelation to them."

Here another idea struck Mr. Spencer, and

he said with great earnestness:

"The very best thing that could happen for

the state of Georgia would be for you to bring

one thousand New Englanders down here

and then send a thousand Georgians

to New England. It would cost fifty dollars

a head to bring them down in Pullman cars with

everything in royal style and carry them to

every town in Georgia, but the \$50,000 could

be repaid over and over again inside of six

months."

"Why not bring the grand army here?"

There's a body of 200,000 men."

"I had not thought of that," said Mr.

Spencer. "It's a grand scheme. They had

200,000 men at Milwaukee. When you got

them here you got at once to the heart of the

prejudice against the south. After a southern

welcome, they would go home enthusiastic.

As for investment, they will average better

than any large crowd you could get together.

They are now from forty-five to sixty years of

age—a time of life when a man has something

if he is ever going to have anything. I advertised

Tallapoosa \$250 worth in the National

Tribune, the G. A. R. paper, and I could trace

\$15,000 of investments directly to that me-

dium."

"How can they be brought here?"

"You have to work up the sentiment in the

grand army. It is settled by vote. It's time

to begin now."

"I see the Colorado encampment has voted

in favor of coming to Atlanta."

"Yes," said Mr. Spencer, "they would all

like to come down and go over the battle-fields

on the Western and Atlantic railroad. At

Allatoona the houses shattered by shot and

shell still remain, and the old breastworks

on the hill are almost untouched. The old

soldiers would all like to come down here.

They would be met with southern hospitality

and would go back with their eyes opened,

talking about their warm reception and the

beauty and richness of the south's resources.

I tell you it is a wonderful opportunity."

"Could Atlanta entertain 200,000?"

"Yes, she could do it. They could lodge in

tents, in the cars they come on and in many

other ways. There would be excursions

all over the state. I would pay the expenses

of any who wanted to come to Tallapoosa, and

I would run special trains for them. I have no

doubt the other towns would do the same. The

railroads would be glad to give them excu-

sions through their territory. I think every-

thing that need be done by Atlanta can be

done for \$100,000 easily. All the larger towns

of Georgia ought to help raise this sum. They

would all be benefited. I will subscribe

\$5,000 for Tallapoosa right now. It would

only take twenty towns at that rate to raise

the money."

This is one of the most charming months of

the year. Get yourself into condition to enjoy

it to the utmost by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla,

the best spring medicine. Sold by all druggists.

44 Lots at Piedmont Park

Club-house at auction by Sam'l W. Goode & Co.

Wednesday, May 21st, 2:30 p. m.

Parties Wanting to Examine

the Sanders residence, on Washington street,

which will be sold on May 22d, at 5 o'clock, will

please call on any day previous to sale. G. W.

Adair.

Brown park lots in Marietta. Best graded streets

in north Georgia; two mineral springs. Attend

the sale May 27, 3:30 p. m.

Bright eyes, healthy complexion, and vigor

our system result from using Angostura Bit-

ters. Sole Manufacturers Dr. J. B. G. Siegert

& Sons. At all druggists.

GREAT DANGER.

They Should Be Avoided—A Few Points in

Request to Them

When the Creator in His wrath (or for His

glory?) saw fit to expel His first creation, His own

image, from the garden of Eden, He placed on

many "plagues" for their disobedience, but all

the many ills He inflicted upon His fallen crea-

ture none are more painful, more loathsome, or more

cribbling in its effects than fistula in ano; fearful

in its ravages and dangerous to life, it is one of

all the pleasures of living. But, in all our

afflictions, He has given a remedy; science in its

primitive state was unable to utilize the remedy

without causing most intense suffering; but sci-

ence leaving the victim in a condition much

worse than at first. It was left for the progressive

physicians of the present age to offer a plea-

sant cure for this most unpleasant disease. You

need no longer fear the "knife," with all its pain

and dangers, for it is unnecessary. He has dis-

covered all the means and treat you by a rational

treatment that when properly applied for a sufficient

time will cure you. Have you fistula? If so, it is

unnecessary to ask you if you wish to be cured of

it. But do you wish to avoid the intense pain of a

severe operation, or are you wedded to the old

belief that you cannot be cured without the crude

and painful means formerly employed? If you

are, I have nothing to offer you. If you are not, I

offer you the very latest that science can give you.

I have cured many by this rational method, and I

offer the same to you confidently, promising you

satisfactory results. Many ladies are afflicted with

fistula. To all I say, do not hesitate to avail your-

self of this opportunity to secure a cure. I guaran-

tee you a cure, or I will refund your money. You

may be cured by this rational method, and I

offer the same to you confidently, promising you

satisfactory results. Many ladies are afflicted with

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The war found him a member of the firm of O'Hear, Reper & Stoney, cotton factors of this

Estate Exchange will furnish you plat and particulars.

A. D. Asher, Joel Hart, James Tisdall	T. J. Bentover, W. W. Brown, W. A. Hall	R. A. Donnelly, H. T. Isaacs,
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